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Draft Serials Posted; Full Term Promise Made By President Roosevelt

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 25, 1940

In New England: Serial Numbers Posted

Serial numbers for 350,000 of Massachusetts' 500,000 registrants under the Selective Service Act have been assigned and posted to date by local draft boards. [Details: Page 9.]

A survey of the Presidential campaign in Maine, second of a series on the New England political situation, indicates the "down Easters" will hold to their Republican traditions on Nov. 5. [Details: Page 9.]

H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, told a conference at Wellesley College "there is a crying need for a better understanding of the soil by the people who depend on it." [Details: Page 9.]

Clarence K. Streit, author, urged union of the English-speaking democracies as a means of preserving them against military aggressors. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: President Pledges Full Term

President Roosevelt, spiking rumors that if re-elected he might resign during his third term and thereby give the office to his running-mate, told his press conference that he would "of course" serve the four years. [Details: Page 4.]

Prospects of continued improvement in domestic demand for farm products in 1941 are reported by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. [Details: Financial Page.]

Congressional expenditures and commitments since Jan. 1 reached a peacetime high of $25,572,819,337, according to the House Appropriations Committee Chairman, Representative E. T. Taylor (D) of Colorado.

An Air Corps plan to speed 18,000 warplanes to defend any point in the Western Hemisphere was announced by the War Department.

Defense Advisory Commission officials announced efforts are being made to make the civilian airplane pilot training program available to Latin-American republics.

In Africa: Italian Setback Reported

Frontier raid between Eritrea and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan resulted in an Italian setback, Britons announced. Minor engagements were also reported in Egypt, where British airmen bombed Italian concentrations near Sidi Barrani.

Italian reports claimed Italians routed British raiders in Egypt, while their bombers damaged railroads behind the British lines in the Egyptian desert.

War Summary: Berlin Casualties High

British bombers, striking heavily at Germany's war power, found targets in Berlin, Hamburg, and other German key points last night. Berlin admitted casualties in Hamburg and Berlin were "exceedingly high." [Details: Page 5.]

German bombers, following a night of raids which were relatively light in London but heavy in the Midlands, returned to attack the British capital during the rush hour today. [Details: Page 5.]

Italian warplanes were reported by Berlin and Rome to be taking part in bombings of England, using a newly constructed Italian air base on the English Channel. [Details: Page 5.]

German school children under 14 years of age, totaling 62,000, have been removed from Berlin "to escape recurrent losses of sleep" due to British R. A. F. bombing raids. Another 30,000 will follow. In addition, 42,000 children have been removed from Hamburg, in North Germany, which R. A. F. warplanes have attacked almost nightly. The Berlin exodus represents about 10 per cent of the city's 650,000 school children.

St. Louis Building Trades Workers Strike

St. Louis, Mo. (AP)—Fifteen thousand building trades workmen of the American Federation of Labor went out on general strike today in a mass drive to obtain 100 per cent unionization of the construction industry in St. Louis and St. Louis County.

Communists Barred From New Mexico Ballot

Santa Fe, N. M. (AP)—The State Supreme Court upheld removal of the Communist Party's Presidential electors from the New Mexico general election ballot. The party has no other candidates in the general election.

In the Far East: Negotiations Postponed

London (AP)—Frij Nederland, the Dutch newspaper published in London, said that negotiations between the Netherlands East Indies authorities and the Japanese have been postponed pending reports by economic experts.

Chungking (AP)—The United States Embassy in this provisional Chinese capital narrowly escaped destruction today when three groups of Japanese planes dropped about 10 bombs around the Embassy compound on the south bank of the Yangtze River.

Tokyo (AP)—Yakichiro Suma, spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office, declared that Japan's new ambassador to Russia, Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, was due to present his credentials at the Kremlin Saturday but that it was "much too premature" to say that a Japanese-Russian pact was expected.

Hong Kong (AP)—A Chinese Army spokesman declared that the Japanese general offensive on the Eastern Front had failed, with the Japanese suffering more than 10,000 casualties since the drive began a fortnight ago. He said fighting occurred in the provinces of Chekiang, Anhwei and Kiangsu.

Clipper Carrying Kennedy Delayed

New York (AP)—The Atlantic Clipper, which is carrying United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy home from England, was ordered held at Horta, the Azores, overnight because of a severe tropical storm over the Atlantic. The order was issued by Pan American Airways after the clipper left Lisbon.

Danube River Conference Oct. 28

A Danube River conference was disclosed to be planned for Oct. 28 as German, Russian and Italian delegates arrived today in Bucharest. [Details: Page 5.]

Cardenas Orders Military Training in Schools

Mexico, D. F., Oct. 25 (AP)—President Cardenas decreed military training for Mexico's 2,000,000 school children. The Ministry of Education announced instruction would start Nov. 1.

United States Sites on Bermuda Chosen

Hamilton, Bermuda (AP)—Sites for United States air and naval bases already have been picked on this British island and construction work will begin the moment British approval is forthcoming, a spokesman for an American naval mission said. A shipload of planes also will be sent here immediately after the go-ahead signal is given, the spokesman indicated.

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Political Primer

will be found on

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Higher Ideals Are Advocated For Education

Teachers of Middlesex County hear Smith College educator on needs of serious times.

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Two secrets of courageous living, living that can meet serious times like present world crises, are to have deeper respect for the beautiful and deeper respect for wisdom, according to Miss Mary Ellen Chase, Professor of English at Smith College, speaking to members of the Middlesex County Teachers Association holding its 86th annual convention here today in a double all-day session at Symphony Hall and the Boston Opera House.

"How can we teach so that we make our students have this respect?" she asked. By living this "respect" ourselves, was her answer.

The word "respect," she reminded her audience, comes from the Latin meaning to look twice, to look again, regard intently. "I respect a thing because I have found something so fine that I want to look again," she said, and added, "I have my own definition of 'respect.' Respect is a quick sense of that which is valuable and beautiful in life, and a reverent attitude toward it."

Two Ideals

"Beauty" and "wisdom" as two educational ideals Miss Chase drew from a speech of Pericles to the people of Athens, given during a time which she said was not very different in its challenges from our own. At such a time, we must use our days not in endless fear and skepticism, or even in endless reading of newspapers and listening to the radio, but in living more deeply a "respect" for beauty and wisdom, she said.

"What are we going to respect?" she asked, and gave her audience three things. First she said we should love our American countryside better than we do. The Englishman loves his skylark as a symbol of freedom and the English spirit. The Netherlander loves his tulip fields. The Scotsman his heather. "We need to learn to love the countryside that way, to feel it a part of us. As a people we do not know our trees, our flowers, our birds. We do not have the habit of going out to look at them by ourselves," she declared. "And by not knowing them we not only prove ourselves bad Americans but we cheat ourselves."

The second thing she listed for teachers to "respect" is labor, meaning hard work. Pointing out that among the men who came over in 1620 were highly educated persons who yet cut down trees, worked hard with their hands, and showed their respect for the dignity of toil. Miss Chase deplored what she called "a tendency on the part of teachers to make studies, play."

Never by Play

"I have been teaching for 30 years, but I have never learned a lesson by making myself think it play," she said. "There is no easy road to the ablative absolute or the subjunctive. We should have respect for hard work in our schools."

The third thing to respect is "human personality," she said. This she described as the beauty of life and vitality, the dignity of the individual. In a world where men are being bombed, we must deepen our respect for the fact that "we live and move and breathe and have our being," she pointed out.

She urged the teachers before her to spend at least 20 minutes each day reading something which is "beautiful and kind"—the Bible, the Republic of Plato, Greek philosophy, that they might better understand that "learning is the source of wisdom."

East Now Bears Brunt Of Presidential Battle

Willkie bombards southern tier of New York counties to solidify gains made upstate and goes next to Ohio and Pennsylvania—Roosevelt back in Washington between speeches—Campaign heads toward climax.

With President Roosevelt finally entering the hustings, with Wendell L. Willkie networking the Nation with dozens of addresses daily, with former President Hoover, and scores of others, both Republicans and Democrats, intensifying their activities, the Presidential campaign for the minute is centering in the East.

Campaign developments, more and more influenced by the world's tussle with totalitarian forces, include: President Roosevelt's "nonpolitical" speech in defense of democracy yesterday in closing a New York forum on "Saving Democracy"; Wendell L. Willkie's branding of the President's "political" defense of the New Deal as "obsolete or on order"; former President Hoover's support of Mr. Willkie by contending that, under the President, the Nation is on the "suicide road to national socialism," and the speech of John L. Lewis tonight which may reveal the trend of a large part of the Nation's labor vote.

President Cites Lincoln Warning On Fearmongers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The nation would do well to repeat today Abraham Lincoln's declaration of faith, made when the Liberator warned against fearmongers, calamity howlers and appeasers, according to President Roosevelt.

"It gives the right answer, the American answer, to the foreign propagandists who seek to divide us with their strategy of terror," the President told a distinguished audience at the closing session of the tenth annual New York Herald Tribune Forum at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel here last night. The President's address, which was radiocast from the White House following annual custom, was enthusiastically received by the guests who crowded the hotel's grand ballroom. His talk followed several others by prominent speakers on the Forum topic: "Saving Democracy."

The nation's answer to the foreign propagandists has already

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Text of President Roosevelt's Forum address: Page 2.

Willkie Centers Fresh Activities On Vital States

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL TRAVELING THROUGH NEW YORK STATE, Oct. 25—In the closing stages of his presidential drive Wendell L. Willkie is using his fast and flexible campaign train as a convertible lariat, casting it across six decisive Eastern and Middle Western States and endeavoring to corral that winning bloc of 168 electoral votes.

The heart of this final battleground is New York, 47 electoral votes, Pennsylvania, 36, and New Jersey, 16, and in the judgment of those closest to the Republican nominee they comprise "the indispensable votes with which to defeat the 'indispensable man.'"

The other three States vital to the Republican cause are Ohio, 26, Illinois, 29, and Indiana, 14, and

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Hoover sees New Deal headed toward form of national socialism: Page 6.

Text of Willkie's Akron speech: Page 7.

New Dealers in Business: Study of Triple Experiment

Battle of America—VII

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A basic issue in the "Battle of America" is whether the high command or "brain trust" which has been directing the Government's business in recent years has justified itself as a group of business men.

As Candidate Roosevelt said in 1932, " . . . Remember well, that attitude and method—the way we do things, is nearly always the measure of our sincerity." The most conspicuous policy of the New Deal leaders has been to transfer economic power from business to themselves.

How have they used it?

They have put the Government into three leading businesses in a big way—electric power, housing, and insurance.

Perhaps no other three kinds of business could have been found with such possibilities of accounting confusion. These three businesses offer superlatively poor opportunities for comparison with private business; they offer as poor accounting "yardsticks" as could be found.

Basis for Argument

This is because in hydro-power and in housing the largest costs are in depreciation, interest, and taxes; and in insurance the cost is an actuarial guess. Depreciation is always open to argument; taxes are less for public than for private ventures; and in the case of hydro-power and housing the Government's guaranty saves on the interest cost, and in the case of insurance actuarial mistakes can run along for some time and without causing distrust because of the implied Treasury backing to the venture.

The New Deal hydro ventures were anticipated by Thomas Edison in 1929 when he said: ". . . The first and best source of power is coal. . . . Water power is a political issue, not a business one. It can never at the best mean very much to us except as something to talk about. . . . When the Government goes into business, it can always shift its losses to the taxpayers. If it goes into the power business, it can pretend to sell cheap power and then cover up its losses.

"The Government never really goes into business, for it never makes ends meet. And that is the first requisite of business. It just mixes a little business with a lot of politics, and no one ever gets a chance to find out what is actually going on. . . ."

That is particularly possible in hydroelectric power because depreciation, interest, and taxes make up about 85 per cent of costs. Depreciation is an intangible, interest costs are lowered through Treasury financing, and taxes are lower than those paid by private business.

Costs Charged Off

The fact that hydro dams may be useful for navigation and flood control helps confuse the issue, for the heavy cost items of depreciation and interest can be artificially cut by charging off, as private power companies cannot do, a substantial proportion of capital costs to navigation and flood control.

By and large housing provides the same opportunity for a confusion of bookkeeping and humanitarianism—i. e. for the hiding of subsidies. There, too, depreciation, interest, and taxes are the largest items. As Robert Moses, New York Park Commissioner, said on May 14, 1939: "Let us be quite honest with ourselves about it. The object here is nothing more than to have the Government give the family of low income, rooms at the rate of $6 a month for which the ordinary builder would have to charge from $16 to $18 and the limited dividend company from $10 to $12.

"The subsidized tenant pays just enough for janitor service. He contributes not a nickel toward amortization, interest, and taxes. The public pays for these so that the poor in a dislocated economic era may have decent housing. Dress it up in any garments you

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Charge of Illegal Voters Upheld by Boston Probers

Ten persons whose names are on the Boston voting list did not live at the addresses given on Jan. 1 of this year and have not lived there for some time, two detectives told the Boston Election Commission at a further hearing into charges of vote frauds at City Hall today.

The hearing was held on a complaint lodged by Representative Theodore P. Hollis (R) of Stoneham, acting as attorney for Henry J. Allen, Secretary of the Boston Republican City Committee, charging that 59 persons are fraudulently listed as voters.

A similar hearing on Monday will concern a second group of 69 names which Mr. Hollis alleges also are listed illegally.

Mr. Hollis seeks to have the Election Commission issue summonses to the voters in question calling them in to prove the validity of their registration as voters and their residences as recorded.

The first detective, described as "Mr. U" because he did not wish to reveal his name, testified that the custodian at one house told him he had not known the registrant at any time and that the latter had not lived at that address at any time this year. Mr. U testified he received a similar answer in two other cases. A fourth registrant had not lived at the address listed during the past three years, the custodian and owner told him.

A second detective, Mr. W., testified similarly regarding six cases. In one instance a tenant who had lived at the lodging house for two years told the detective she knew the registrant but that he had not lived there for some time. Similar testimony was heard by the Commission yesterday. Mr. Hollis prefaced his questioning with a statement that following examination of the names of his list with members of the Election Commission he was convinced that some of them were legally registered as voters and that certain others had been struck from the voting list before he filed his complaint. He declined to say how many but promised the press a statement "later in the day."

Pétain Bows to Germany? French Empire in Balance; U. S. Set to Seize Islands

Plans laid in Capital to take over French colonies in Western Hemisphere.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—American occupation of French New World possessions and also seizure of the 100 American-built warplanes now immobilized on the French West Indian island of Martinique, if France accedes to alleged German demands for aid against Britain, are forecast here today.

Official concern over shifting of the Vichy Government and concern over further Axis penetration toward the New World would make such moves practically obligatory, according to State Department sources.

It is also pointed out that the situation created by further French pliancy before Berlin would permit this Government to end the difficult situation regarding the 100 warplanes now aboard the French aircraft carrier Bearn. Britain always has claimed that the planes belonged to it under the terms of Anglo-French purchasing agreements, while this country has been anxious to see the planes go to Britain in order to bolster R. A. F. strength.

French Cite Armistice

French authorities here have steadfastly maintained that the terms of the Franco-German armistice forbade France to move any French military equipment in any part of the world without German permission. However, the French Ambassador in Washington, Gaston Henri-Haye, told newspapermen the other day he would welcome a speedy solution of the plane controversy.

American occupation of such French New World possessions as the islands of Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Pierre and Miquelon would be taken under the terms of the Act of Havana, agreed upon at last July's meeting of the 21 Pan-American republics. These terms empower the republics either together or singly to take such action as it deemed essential to their national safety in regard to Old World possessions in this hemisphere.

Argentina Assents

According to reports from Buenos Aires, the Argentine Government would concur in any American action on French hemispheric possessions. Argentina's acquiescence would be particularly welcome here inasmuch as that country generally has taken the lead in Latin-American anti-Yankeeism.

The territories occupied would, under the Havana Agreement, be administered by a committee formed of representatives of as many Pan-American nations as would care to take part in its activities. It is interesting to note that the committee was scheduled to come into existence when 14 of the 21 Pan-American nations should have designated their representatives and that on Oct. 24 the fourteenth Nation—Ecuador—named its delegate.

Other member-Nations of the committee are Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and the United States. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, is the United States' representative on the committee.

Strong Forces Ready

Strong American naval and air forces, sufficient to establish control over Martinique even in the event of resistance from French forces there, are stationed at various Caribbean bases, particularly in Puerto Rico and at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba.

The State Department received visits on Oct. 24 from M. Henri-Haye and from Constantine A. Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador here. Neither of the conversations was divulged.

By a Staff Artist

French Colonies

Upper: Possessions in Western Hemisphere. Shown on map are Martinique, Miquelon, St. Pierre, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana on the South American mainland. Lower: Colonies in Africa.

Axis Concern: France's Rich Colonial Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 25—Well-authenticated Swiss reports that the Axis hopes to break up the French Colonial Empire and transfer its parts to German and Italian control, are taken to indicate genuine concern lest the French Empire should be transformed by Free France into an ally of Britain.

The Axis is worried by the movements of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Free France leader who has not returned to England since his abortive attempt at Dakar, and about whom, except for reports that he had landed in the Cameroons, no reliable information has been forthcoming. Similarly, the mission of Gen. Maxime Weygand to French Africa remains wrapped in mystery.

The French Colonial Empire, the second largest in the world, has a population of 65,000,000 distributed over an area of more than 4,500,000 square miles. Its various parts range in size and strategic and economic importance from Algeria and Tunisia to Pondicherry in India or from French Indo-China to French Guiana in South America and includes such League of Nations mandated territories as Syria, Togoland, and the Cameroons.

Vast Economic Resources

The Free France organization under General de Gaulle has already lined up an important part of the Empire known as French Equatorial Africa — formerly the French Congo—which together with the Cameroons and Chad forms a formidable bloc stretching from the Atlantic to Libya in the north and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in the east. With the ex-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

France Is Urged to Stand Fast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The upbuilding of America's armament industries for national defense and for aid to Britain dooms Nazi domination of Europe, and if the French people will resist German force, France will again be free as before the Nazi conquest, according to Eugene J. Houdry, President of France Forever, an organization of "free" Frenchmen in the United States.

"Your liberation is assured and the real France we all know will regain its freedom," Mr. Houdry said in a short-wave raidocast to his countrymen yesterday.

"Much of the great industrial power of the United Sttaes is already helping to arm the British Empire. Its immense plants, producing oil and gasoline, automobiles and airplanes, are running at full speed to produce the machines and the means which can put Hitler next year face-to-face with a power of destruction 10 times superior to what he can offer. Frenchmen, remember this: Justice is coming."

Urging patience on the French people in that he estimated it would take "perhaps another year" before the Nazi oppressors were forced back over the French frontiers, Mr. Houdry promised his countrymen that France Forever would tell the German people by radio in their own language "how they will be crushed."

Pétain due at Vichy after Hitler meeting —French-Axis accord forecast.

VICHY, France, Oct. 25 (AP)—Developments which may change the future course of French history were expected today by observers after France's Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, returns from his momentous meeting with Adolf Hitler.

The Marshal, it was announced officially, already has crossed back into unoccupied territory after the meeting yesterday on which, a Government announcement said, "the situation of the Nation and its future in large measure depend."

A Cabinet meeting to hear his report of the conference is expected either soon afterward or early tomorrow morning.

[A paragraph was censored here.]

The communiqué made no mention of the whereabouts of Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, who saw Herr Hitler before Marshal Pétain. [Here six lines were censored.]

Hidden also were the results of Herr Hitler's conference Oct. 23 on the French-Spanish frontier with Spain's Dictator, Gen. Francisco Franco.

Axis-French Co-operation

[Official circles in Berlin were noncommittal concerning the purpose of the Hitler-Pétain meeting, but informed quarters in neutral Switzerland expressed strong belief that France finally had agreed to limited co-operation with Germany in the war against Britain in return for easing of the Nazi yoke.

They believed that France quite probably was regaining part of the area now occupied by Germany. The price, they said, was the handing over of French sea and air bases in the Mediterranean, Africa, and the Near East for German-Italian use against Britain, so recently France's ally.]

Informed sources said that while Marshal Pétain had authority to make an agreement with Herr Hitler it was likely he would explain the situation to his Cabinet before making a definite commitment.

Vichy Excited

Vichy was almost breathless with excitement over the rapid-fire trend of events and speculation was increased by imposition of new and more stringent censorship in connection with the current negotiations.

All the temporary Capital really knew was that Marshal Pétain, accompanied by Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, had crossed into the occupied zone where he had received military honors from German soldiers, talked with Nazi generals, and had a long conference with Herr Hitler in what a communiqué described as "impressive surroundings."

Communiqués describing these events were issued only after German agencies had published similar announcements of the meeting.

More Parleys Set

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 25 (AP)—A meeting between Premier Mussolini and Marshal Pétain and another conference between Signor Mussolini and Adolf Hitler are likely in the near future as the Axis campaign to establish a "new order" for Europe develops, informed diplomatic sources said today.

Reports reaching Bern by diplomatic channels despite the secrecy maintained by Berlin and Vichy said the Italian Premier might meet the French Chief of State on the border of the small Italian-occupied zone of France just as Marshal Pétain was received by Herr Hitler in a border zone.

Invasion by British Awaited by Germany

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 25

The Daily Mail reported today that a Berlin Radiocast had disclosed that German troops were building lines of fortifications along the French and Belgian coasts to repel a possible British landing in force. There was no confirmation from any other source.

The newspaper said the radiocast relayed a talk from a newly completed gun emplacement in France. It quoted the radiocaster as saying that guns of heavy caliber are used to defend the coast "as the German High Command is anxious to do everything possible to secure the German-occupied coast against any possible landing and attack by the British."

Text of President's New York Speech

NEW YORK—The complete text of President Roosevelt's address to the closing session of the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems follows:

In closing this forum on the subject, "Saving Democracy," I can think of no better text than the final words of the speech which Abraham Lincoln gave in Cooper Institute in New York City on Feb. 27, 1860.

Lincoln was then speaking to an audience to whom he was a stranger. Represented in the audience, said the New York Tribune of that day, was the "intellect and moral culture" of the city. Lincoln warned them against the fear mongers and the calamity howlers—the "appeasers" of that troubled time, appeasers who were numerous and influential. He said this:

"Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

The American Answer

We do well to repeat Lincoln's declaration of faith today. It gives the right answer—the American answer—to the foreign propagandists who seek to divide us with their strategy of terror.

The repeaters of these slanders to our democracy, whether conscious disorganizers or unwitting dupes, seem to believe that if they tell us often enough that democracy is outworn and that we are decadent, we will begin to believe it ourselves, and we will immediately, obediently proceed to decay.

They have a strange misconception of our national character.

They believe, for one thing, that we Americans must, as they say, be "hybrid, mongrel, undynamic" (so we are called by the enemies of democracy) because so many races have been fused together in our national community.

They believe we have no common tradition.

They believe that we are disunited and defenseless because we believe in free inquiries and free debates—because we argue with each other—because we engage in political campaigns—because we recognize the sacred right of the minority to disagree with the majority, and to express that disagreement, even loudly.

Continual Terror

They believe that we are no match for a dictatorship in which uniformity is compulsory, in which each lives in terror of his neighbor and, worse still, in terror of himself, because the dominant atmosphere is that of the concentration camp.

Despising democracy and not knowing our strength, those who have destroyed other free peoples deem the United States an "effete, degenerate democracy."

At first we dismissed this contempt with our traditional spirit of good humor. We are now replying to it in characteristically American terms. We are preparing for the defense of the American continents, and of the oceans that are the highways of those two continents. And we are doing so in a mood of determination, but unafraid and resolute in our will to peace.

We are aware that the dictators are quick to take advantage of the weakness of others.

Americans' Vitality

As to the humorless theory—that we are "hybrid and undynamic—mongrel and corrupt," and that, therefore, we can have no common tradition—let them look at most gatherings of Americans and study the common purpose that animates those gatherings. Let them look at any church sociable in any small town—at any fraternal convention, or meeting of doctors or mine workers—at any cheering section of any football game; let them look with especial attention at the crowds which will gather in and around every polling place on Nov. 5. Let them observe the unconquerable vitality of democracy. It is the very mingling of races dedicated to common ideals which creates and re-creates our vitality.

In every representative American meeting there will be men and women and children with names like Jackson and Lincoln and Isaac and Schultz and Stuyvesant and Olson and Kovacs and Satori and Jones and Smith. These varied Americans with varied backgrounds are all immigrants or the descendants of immigrants. All of them are inheritors of the same stalwart tradition—a tradition of unusual enterprise, of adventurousness, of courage—of courage "to pull up stakes and git moving," as they used to say. That has been the great, compelling force in our history. Our continent, our hemisphere, has been populated by people who wanted a life better than the life they had previously known. They were willing to undergo all conceivable perils, all conceivable hardships, to achieve the better life. They were animated by this compelling force today. It is what makes us Americans.

Nation Is Partnership

The bold and adventurous men, of many racial origins, were united in their determination to build a system which guaranteed freedom for themselves and for all future generations. They built a system in which government and people are one—a nation which is a partnership—and can continue as a partnership.

That is our strength today.

The strength of every dictatorship depends upon the power of the one, almighty dictator—supported by a small, highly organized minority who call themselves the "elite."

We depend upon the power and allegiance of the one hundred and thirty million members of our national community from whom our Government's authority is derived and to whom our Government is forever responsible.

We gain in strength through progress, social, intellectual and scientific. The more we perfect means of human communication between all parts of our community, the more united we become. Just as I, as elected head of your Government, am privileged to talk to you over the radio, you talk to me. That is partnership. And it means that when, together, we make a decision, we act upon that decision as partners, and not in the inhuman manner of a capricious master toward his slaves.

The constant free flow of communication among us—enabling the free interchange of ideas—forms the very blood stream of our nation. It keeps the mind and the body of our democracy eternally vital, eternally young.

We see, across the waters, that system undergoing a fearful test. Never before has a whole, free people been put to such a test. Never before have the citizens of a democracy — men and women and little children — displayed such courage, such unity, such strength of purpose, under appalling attack. Their homes and their schools, across the water, their churches and their national shrines, are being destroyed. But there is one mighty structure more enduring than marble, more precious than all that man has built, and that is the structure of the democratic faith.

We have confidence in the ability of the democratic system which gives men dignity, to give them strength, and so we say with Lincoln: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Bondy says—

Folks just hate
To stay in bed
When toast is made
With good Bond Bread.
★

Bond Bread
GIVES YOU MORE

Home heating is important to us women. And my tip for comfortable heating at low cost is this. Use Sinclair SuperFlame Fuel Oil.

Want to know a wise buy? It's Sinclair SuperFlame Fuel Oil. SuperFlame is always uniform and gives you maximum usable heat per gallon.

SINCLAIR

SINCLAIR SuperFlame OILS

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Below the Rio Grande

National Railways of Mexico

A Colorful Scene in Old Mexico

Boatmen in the floating gardens at Xochimilco, one of the most picturesque spots in the romantic vacationland of our sister republic to the South. These men are the Mexican equivalents of the famous Gondoliers of Venice. Their colorful costumes blend with the scenery.

Mexico—Land of Beauty And of a Friendly People

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The word "Mexico" usually conjures up the thought of Xochimilco and its floating gardens, the perfect climate of the Valley of Mexico, the beauty of Mexico City, Cuernavaca, Taxco, Puebla and other cities, various native arts and moldering ruins. What the traveler as well, or perhaps better, remembers of Mexico, however, is the hospitality and friendship of its people. In town, city or countryside there is always the friendliest of attitudes towards visitors on the part of all classes of natives.

This is apparent to the motoring tourist as soon as he leaves Nuevo Laredo bound for Mexico City on the Pan American Highway. Peons working in the fields take time from their labors to wave a friendly greeting. Men and women trudging with bent backs under mountainous loads of wood or pottery, cheerfully stop to talk or wave to the passerby. Their friendly gestures are not casual—their interest and smiles belie this.

Farther along the highway near Tamazunchale, where the mountains begin their steep climb to the 7,000-foot level of the Valley of Mexico, a couple of young boys may hop on the tourists' running board for a ride up to the plantations where they are going to cut bananas or sugar cane with the businesslike machetes hanging at their sides. They chatter and laugh all the way, enjoying themselves immensely with the visitors and peering with childish curiosity into the automobile's interior.

If the tourists seem to them to be of a sympathetic mold, they will recount in simple Spanish or "pidgin" English a life story of sufferings and deprivations, which they often admit under cross-questioning is not quite true. They have the wonderful facility of being able to impose or beg without being importunate, as they keep up a happy, delighted banter all the while and are neither aggressive nor demanding.

They Pose Willingly

Mexicans of all walks of life have one common characteristic. They enjoy having their pictures taken. For them it is a solemn procedure that brings out all their dignity and poise. This is as true of the parading charros, or "gentlemen on horseback," in Chapultepec Park in Mexico City as it is of the youngsters in the mountains near Tamazunchale or the people in Guadalajara or Puebla.

In Mexico City the people are friendly, helpful and tolerant of "high school" Spanish, although often much amused. They are, of course, more cosmopolitan and take tourists more in their stride than do the country folk. Many Mexicans, especially in the large cities, speak English and enjoy aiding tourists, both as a courtesy—one of the strong points of Mexican character—and as an opportunity to put their remarkably good English into use.

The market places in cities and towns mean much to the natives, and spread out under rectangular canvass or cloth sunshades, one finds not only local foods, trinkets, flowers, animals, sombreros and a host of other things, but a good representation of native character.

People Love Beauty

Here men, women and children with their sleepy burros come from the surrounding countryside not only to earn their livelihood, but to swap local news, chat with friends and, above all, to bargain—one of the delights of their lives.

Another characteristic of the people is their love of beauty and symmetry. Instead of an unattractive basket of apples displayed in market places or on sidewalk curbs, the apples have been arranged carefully in piles of five into geometric patterns. Their artistic arrangement of flowers, too, is beautiful enough to arouse the envy of the best American florists. Their love of beauty and originality is, as is well known, also strikingly shown in their pottery, glassware, silver work, linens, tiles, and other handicrafts.

In all major cities or places with outstanding tourist attractions, young boys wait on the outskirts of towns and offer to take the traveler to a hotel or to the places of interest. They at least know enough English to give directions. The service rendered by these boys is well worth the small cost. In Taxco the lads are very proud of their excellence as guides and many of them keep small notebooks of recommendation and usually can find listed therein someone from the travelers' home state or city who has recommended "Juan Moreno" as a "fine boy and good guide."

On a recent trip to Guadalajara, a Mexican youth who had been stranded with a group of his friends about 18 miles from the city by a breakdown of their automobile was picked up by visitors. On arriving at the city after nightfall, the boy insisted on taking an hour and a half before returning to rescue his friends to show these tourists to the several hotels and overnight stops in that city.

The physical beauties of Mexico are not overrated. The views of the mountains from the Pan American Highway are unparalleled, as is the grandeur of Lake Chapala, the colorfulness of thatched villages splashed against towering mountains, tropical vegetation of valleys sunk between mountains whose summits are cold and rugged and the impressiveness of ancient ruins with worn stone steps and archaeological remains.

One will remember the friendly "adios," which is used as a greeting as well as "good-by," of a total stranger, the sweetness of a smile from a native woman with her baby slung in her rebozo on her back and the kindness of a young Guadalajaran lad. That's Mexico, too.

Spanish Fascism's Task: Building a New Race

The Christian Science Monitor's Rome correspondent has completed an extensive visit to Spain where he made an intimate study of conditions under the Franco regime. The following story is the second of a series.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 25—When Nationalist Spain came to power, it did not waste its time on political windmills. It sought to change the direction of the wind itself.

It sought to alter the political nature of the people of Spain.

It planned to turn them at once from long centuries of medieval individualism into a regimented fascist state. And it was characteristically Spanish that the new leadership plunged ahead regardless of the fact that it confronted problems far more formidable than Fascist Italy or National Socialist Germany had faced before it.

Neither Hitler nor Mussolini started his career in the wake of devastating civil war.

Neither had to face an entire segment of his country indoctrinated against him by a bitterly anti-fascist government, which had three war years to propagate its ideas.

Neither was confronted in his early years by continental war and blockade raging outside the frontiers, nor by the fact that the pressure of that war might break down those frontiers while his movement was still in process of establishing itself.

Neither was seeking to establish authority in the face of a people with the Spaniard's natural gift for anarchy.

It can be understood therefore why the path of authority in Spain today is no path of roses. Spain wears few flowers in her hair.

Firm Hand Used

The instrument for this "remaking" of Spain has been the National Syndicalist Party or Spanish Falanx—or, to give it the proper name, the Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional-Sindicalista.

Every instrument of persuasion has been used, from speeches of the Caudillo down, to inculcate the ideas of unity and discipline. Moreover the people have been given not only slogans but reasoning, after the fashion of fascist movements, with morals pointed from the weaknesses of the democracies.

Meanwhile, the law doesn't hesitate to use its strong arm. The Government has the means under the Law of Political Responsibility for reviewing each person's record during the war and under the Republic, as a means of sorting out the sheep from the goats. This process of "purification," as it is called, is a long judicial business and after many months is still continuing.

As for the political police, it is pertinent to quote from the official Falangist newspaper Arriba. An editorial of Sept. 20, commenting on a visit to the German secret police headquarters by Señor Ramon Serrano Suñer, the party's head, who is now Foreign Minister, said:

"If Machiavelli said that 'the State is a castle besieged at all points,' it is no less accurate to say that it is a castle defended firmly and obstinately at every tower, at every embrasure in the wall, at every battlement and bastion. . . . Germany today has an internal force as strong, or stronger, than its external force. . . . When a regime is alert, it does not admit that its arms can be in any other hands than those of its most faithful; to do otherwise would be pure suicide.

"The secret police of Germany is a perfect work, because its guardians are defending something great and just which contains conscience within itself. . . . Thus is justice given force and force balanced with justice."

Needless to say, Arriba pointed out that the police in Spain follow the same model. Their work seeks to be thorough. And it is aided by party loyalty, for anyone at any time can bring the record of another person under review.

Spaniards Born Martyrs

Psychological persuasion, too, is a part of the Falange method. It is perhaps best explained by a conversation with an officer in the Nationalist Army during the civil war. He said:

"You simply do not give cold orders to a Spaniard and expect to get full results. If I needed a certain task done in those days at the front, I would go to a soldier, put my hand on his shoulder, and talk to him more as a comrade. 'Juan,' I would say, 'there is a particularly dangerous position out there, and our cause requires that it be held. I am picking you out because I know that only you can do the job.'

"And then he would carry on far better than I could have wished."

In a chosen cause, the Spaniard is always a born martyr. And the zealous Falangists today are convinced that just as during the civil war, their political work today makes them individually the standard bearers in a crusade. To be sure, the same characteristic was true of the soldiers in the Republican Army—that is granted to be the result of civil war, and leaves its problems. But for the Falange, this conviction gives a driving force which is not to be underestimated, when applied to the problem of government through the modern totalitarian technique.

Finally—most obvious and most important of the forces bearing on the Falange—there is the international aspect of the situation. Fascism is today in the political ascendant on the continent of Europe. But it has committed its cause to the fortunes of war. If these fortunes favor it, the Fascist international will enter a period of confirmed power, and will tend to draw all European political tides its way. If these fortunes are adverse, the authoritarian system in Spain will have to stand on its own, against a receding tide.

The course of the war may therefore be decisive, and Nationalist Spain's stake in the war is coming always to be more clearly recognized.

Empire East of Suez Maps Co-ordinated War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 25—A new British Empire development was initiated at Delhi, India, today when officials of the Commonwealth countries east of Suez began discussions for closer co-operation with India aimed at mutual self-sufficiency in armaments and supply.

The session met under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, with expert deputations present representing Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Burma, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Malaya and East African colonies and territories.

Experts for India and Britain also attended and a mission from Palestine is on its way to join in the deliberations.

The plan is to stimulate and co-operate the production and output of every kind of war requisite in order to attain a maximum joint effort and prevent overlapping.

Much Progress Made

Already much progress has been made in this direction. Malay rubber and tin, Rhodesian copper, Australian wool and New Zealand dairy produce for example, are being drawn upon to fill what otherwise would be deficiencies in the war supplies of other members of the group.

India was chosen as the meeting place for the conference partly on account of its central location and partly because it ranks as one of the world's 12 chief industrial countries.

A mission of British experts under Sir Alexander Roger is at Delhi surveying the whole of Indian industry to promote further expansion of the enormous output of munitions and supplies already pouring from Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi not only to England but also for use of the contingents of other members of the eastern group.

Permanent Basis Aim

One object of the conference is to put these arrangements upon a permanent basis through the organization of a standing expert committee representing all the participating countries.

India, in the meantime, is increasing its own war efforts. Besides filling most of its own requirements, it is shipping 300,000 tons of pig iron and large quantities of timber, jute and cotton to the United Kingdom. These are in addition to much jute and cotton textiles sent to Australia and coal to Hong Kong, Haifa and Suez.

India Expands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 25—As delegates of Britain's Empire east of Suez meet in Delhi today to discuss their ability to maintain self-sufficiency in arms and supplies, added attention is focused on India's present war effort.

One of India's chief contributions is in providing upwards of 250,000 men, not including the Indian Air Force which supplements R. A. F. squadrons stationed in the country, according to the London Economist, authoritative British financial and political publication.

A new army expansion scheme is to add 100,000 in recruits, quadruple the existing air force, augment the Territorial Army by new units, and accelerate the provision of officers. Ten training centers for air pilots are being opened to train 300 pilots and 2,000 mechanics.

India's industries are turning out 125,000 pairs of boots a month for the United Kingdom, some 2,000,000 tons of pig iron a year, and nearly 1,000,000 tons of finished steel products. India's commodities exports, which go far in providing Britain with necessary products, include cotton, wool, lac, hemp, timber, oil seeds, scrap, manganese, chrome, and mica. Indian jute is to be seen almost everywhere in London in the form of sandbags.

India, the Economist states, produces 90 per cent of its peace army's needs in rifles, machine guns, small arms ammunition, propellants of all sorts, 6-inch guns, and 6-inch howitzers, and the potential strength of Indian arsenals is still to be reached.

Still another contribution by India is the field of motor vehicles. The Indian branches of General Motors are expanding their assembly plant to provide the military authorities with an additional 25,000 vehicles a year.

Naval vessels and merchant ships are being turned out at an increasing tempo from shipyards at Bombay and along the Hooghly River.

Czechoslovaks Get Good News

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—A military agreement providing for organization of a Czech Army to co-operate with the British was signed at the Foreign Office today by Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax and Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the provisional Czech Government in Britain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Vladimir Hurban, the Czechoslovakian Minister, said yesterday that the Czechoslovakian people had received two "birthday presents" as a prelude to their celebration of the Nation's independence day on Oct. 28.

The Minister received the good news in two telegrams:

From London the Czechoslovakian Government in Exile notified him that Czechoslovakian fliers with the Royal Air Force had, since the beginning of the aerial struggle over England, shot down 200 German planes, while losing only 19.

From Montreal the Czechoslovakian Consul General reported that Canada had recognized the Government in Exile.

"The land of Czechoslovakia is overrun with Nazi invaders," the Minister declared, "but Czechoslovakia is free in spirit and the courage of its people undaunted.

The Minister explained that, in addition to the 800 Czechoslovakian pilots and mechanics with the R. A. F., 7,000 of his countrymen are fighting in England under command of Gen. Serge Ingr.

Canada's formal recognition lines up the British Commonwealth behind the Czechoslovakian Government, headed by President Edward Beneš, which fled to Paris from Prague after the Munich Pact, and moved on to London after the collapse of France.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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For Good Cider

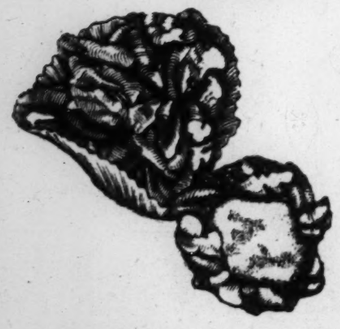
Fresh apple cider has the best flavor if made from juice of at least two varieties of apples, some experiment stations find.

Loft

Home Made Style
PECAN MALLOWS

The centers are fluffy white marshmallow . . . that are dipped in dairy rich vanilla caramel; . . rolled in freshly shelled crunchy pecans . . . Cut into dainty pieces they become a taste sensation.

10 ounce box . . . Regularly 39¢ 29¢



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CHERRIES

These big luscious cherries dipped with their own juices in fondant cream . . . then in rich Milk Chocolate.

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. . . for the best letter of no more than fifty words . . . Identifying the slogan and telling why you like Loft Candy . . . Get your contest blank and full particulars at any Loft Store . . . Your answers must be postmarked before midnight November 30, 1940.

HERE IS A SIMPLE, EASY WAY TO WIN . . . $500.00

Look for the Loft Store in your neighborhood

Control of House at Stake in Elections

At this election one-third of the 96 members of the Senate come up for re-election, as well as all the members of the House. The 32 Senators will serve for six years each, and the 435 members of the House for two years—enjoying salaries of $10,000 a year and such perquisites as clerk hire and free haircuts.

The present election is likely to decide the political hue of the next House, but the Senate will almost certainly remain Democratic in any event. This result becomes evident by looking at the present party makeup.

G. O. P. Needs 47 Seats

In the House at present there are 260 Democrats, 168 Republicans, 2 Progressives, 1 Farmer-Labor member, 1 American Labor party member and 3 vacancies. Disregarding minor parties, this means a difference of 92 seats between Democrats and Republicans. Thus, if the Republicans won 47 seats that are now Democratic, they would control the lower chamber, though for practical purposes the margin should be somewhat higher to prevent minor party elements holding the balance of power.

If Mr. Willkie is elected it is more than likely that his sweep will give Republicans control of the lower chamber in the Seventy-seventh Congress. That is important largely because it gives all the committees new Republican chairmen. The chairmanships of committees go by seniority. Thus it is already possible in most cases to know who will succeed Democratic incumbents if Republicans win.

Situation in Senate

Before going on to that, the situation in the Senate should be surveyed. The Senate is now overwhelmingly Democratic. Out of a total of 96 there are 69 Democrats, only 25 Republicans, 1 Progressive, and 1 Independent. Since two-thirds of the total membership holds over, it is next to impossible for Republicans to overcome their present handicap and gain control of the chamber.

Five of the 32 contests are in the South, where Democratic nomination is equivalent to election. Seven of the seats to be filled, are now held by Republicans and one by Henrik Shipstead of Minn., who has just switched from the Farmer-Labor to the Republican ticket. Assuming that all eight Republicans are re-elected, the Republicans would have to get 22 of the remaining 24 even to tie the Democratic vote in that chamber.

All this is important because it means that even if Mr. Willkie is elected he must conciliate the Democratic majority in the Senate, under the American system of checks and balances, to get his program through. This might not be difficult because many of the present Democratic Senators, particularly from the conservative South, are opposed to Mr. Rosevelt, and might the more readily support Mr. Willkie, particularly on financial matters. On the other hand, it is the tradition that party solidarity customarily increases when the party is an "orphan" in Congress, with the other party in control of the White House.

Two Already Chosen

Party primaries have already defeated some well known figures in the Senate, and confirmed the election of others. Isolationist Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California, for example, has been nominated both by Republican and Democratic parties, under an unusual primary law, insuring his return. Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, has actually been elected, because Maine holds its contest ahead of everyone else. He succeeds another Republican. Four Democratic incumbents have been eliminated in primaries by other Democratic standard-bearers; they include veterans Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona and William H. King of Utah, as well as first-termers Rush D. Holt of West Virginia and Edward R. Burke of Nebraska. None of the four were ardent New Dealers, while the last two were actively hostile to Mr. Roosevelt.

Lewis B. Schwellenbach of Washington has been appointed a Federal judge and will retire. In Ohio another Democrat, Vic Donahey, also is retiring after one term.

New York State Race

A Senatorial contest which has centered wide attention is that in New York, between James M. Mead (D), a warm supporter of the New Deal, elected two years ago to fill the unexpired term of Royal C. Copeland, and Representative Bruce Barton (R), president of the advertising agency of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne. Both men are well able to express the views of their respective parties. Senator Robert M. LaFollette Jr., the only Progressive in the chamber, is up for re-election in Wisconsin. Other prominent figures seeking re-election with contests of unusual interest include Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Mich., David I. Walsh (D) of Mass., Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana.

Though the Democrats will continue to control the Senate, the House is quite another matter. If Mr. Willkie wins he will almost certainly carry the House. Even if Mr. Roosevelt wins it is not inconceivable that he might lose House seats, and possibly House control.

Martin May Be Speaker

Speaker of the House under the Republicans would presumably be Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, present chairman of the Republican national committee and close supporter of Mr. Willkie. Every House committee would have a Republican chairman. These chairmen exercise a powerful influence in the shaping and passage of legislation. The present ranking minority members would in most cases become the chairmen if political control shifted.

A discussion of some of the principal changes which would take place in these committee chairmanships is continued in the adjoining space.

"Where Were You When That Vote Was Taken?"

© P. F. Collier & Son, courtesy Holman's Print Shop

"The Congressman's Day of Reckoning," by A. B. Frost

Chairmanships of Key Committees

Probably the most important committee in the United States House of Representatives is the Committee on Rules. It is the valve that turns on or off any particular piece of legislation, determining what bills shall be advanced on the House calendar. By refusing to summon the committee, the chairman himself sometimes has wielded an extraordinary veto power.

At present the chairman of this committee is Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois, who has been a member of the House 17 terms. He succeeded John J. O'Connor (D) of New York after the latter was defeated in the "purge" of 1938.

Hamilton Fish in Line

If the Republican Party should win control of the House in the coming elections, Hamilton Fish of New York probably would become chairman of the Rules Committee. He is also ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, but almost certainly would take the Rules chairmanship as more important. An independent Republican movement has been started to unseat Mr. Fish in his home district, but his big past majorities seem to assure his return.

Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts, an experienced bank trustee and life insurance director, would head the important Ways and Means Committee. This is the committee where all revenue and tariff legislation originates. John Taber of New York, an ardent advocate of economy, would be chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Next ranking Republican, after Mr. Fish, on the Foreign Relations Committee is Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, a native of Canada, and a believer that the United States must take an active part in world affairs.

Men of Military Service

Mr. Eaton was formerly a prominent clergyman in New York City and later an industrial relations executive for a large electrical company. He voted a year ago for repeal of the arms embargo but for for retention of the Neutrality Act. He opposed extension of the Trade Agreements Act.

Other new chairmen would include Walter G. Andrews of New York, Military Affairs, and Melvin J. Maas of Minnesota, Naval Affairs, both overseas veterans of the last war; Richard J. Welch, a Californian with a liberal labor record, Labor; and Clifford R Hope of Kansas, friendly to AAA, Agriculture.

Reapportionment

When voters go to the polls in 1942 to elect the Seventy-eighth Congress they will have one or two more Representatives to choose in some States and slightly fewer in others.

Under a reapportionment statute enacted this year, the 435 seats in the House of Representatives will be redistributed automatically after next year on the basis of the 1940 census returns. The total membership of the House has not been increased since 1910, for even the present size is unwieldy.

It will remain for State legislatures to redistrict their States where a change occurs.

Indications are that States in the West and South will gain approximately eight seats at the expense of the North and East. California probably will get two additional seats, and Florida, North Carolina, and Tennessee are among the States expected to gain one each.

In the apportionment made from the 1930 census California made the exceptional gain of nine members after delay had prevented any redistribution being made on the 1920 returns.

Six States—Arizona, Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, and Wyoming—now have only one Representative compared with two Senators.

All Parties Running Women For Federal, State Posts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—With Miss Jeannette Rankin, the first woman elected to Congress, out to recapture her seat after 22 years, women throughout the country are intensifying their wind-up campaigns to help run the state and national government.

This election finds women campaigning under various banners—Republican, Democratic, Communist, Prohibitionist, Socialist, Social-Laborite, and even a slogan of "free beauty clinics."

The Prohibitionist Party with eight women leads the field of 30 would-be feminine law-makers in Congress.

The only two women—Mrs. Ellen Dooner of New Jersey and Mrs. Alice Burke of Virginia—running for the Senate are Communists, and that party has four women seeking election to the House.

The Democrats have seven women candidates, the Republicans six, the Socialists one, the Social-Laborites one, and lastly there is Mrs. Frances Somners, who wants to represent the 8th District in New Jersey by beautifying the feminine electorate free-of-charge.

Of the ten women in Congress—an all time record—Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas, the only woman Senator, is not up for re-election, and Representative Margaret Smith (R) of Maine was recently re-elected, the first woman member of the coming 77th Congress.

Three Veterans Running

Three veteran Congresswomen, Mrs. Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, together with Miss Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois, finishing her first term, and Mrs. Frances Bolton (R) of Ohio, elected this year to her late husband's place, are out for re-election.

The white ribbon of prohibition is being carried by the following in their race for the House:

Mrs. Lena Duell Vincent in Illinois; Mrs. Esther H. Elfreth, Mrs. Emily R. G. Klein, Miss Margaret Cameron Lowe, and Mrs. Stella Richardson in New Jersey; Martha A. Morrison and Lizzie Varvil in Oklahoma, and Helen P. Nylen in Massachusetts.

New Jersey has the most women who want to give Congress a helping hand. Eleven are campaigning for the House—four Prohibitionists, two Democrats, two Communists, one Socialist, one Social-Laborite, and one beautification-for-nothing. No Republicans.

Mrs. Norton, who heads the powerful House Labor Committee, has as her Democratic colleague on the ballot, Miss Mary C. Duffy of the Eleventh District. Among those opposing Miss Duffy is Miss Nannie Penn, Communist. The other Communist is Mrs. Rose Risk of the Twelfth District.

Competitors of Mrs. Risk include Mrs. Rubye Smith, Socialist. The Tenth District has Mrs. Mildred Clark Bopp, Social-Laborite, as a candidate.

Miss Rankin, who was defeated for the Senate in 1918 after one term in the House—and who voted against the United States' entrance into the World War—is campaigning on the Republican ticket in Montana.

The other two Republican hopefuls include Miss Mary H. Donlon of New York, candidate for Representative-at-Large, and Mrs. John E. Messervey of South Carolina.

Mrs. Nan Wood Honeyman of Oregon, a member of the 75th Congress, is a candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket. Other Democrats are Mrs. Zoe S. Nabers of Iowa, Mrs. Flora D. Johnson of the 35th District, New York, and Mrs. E. Adele Scott Saul, the Eighth District, Pennsylvania.

Emma Tenayuca, Communist leader in San Antonio, Texas, is out to defeat Representative Paul Kilday (D) of Texas, who beat Maury Maverick a couple of years ago.

The fourth Communist, Mrs. Ella Bloor Omholt, is campaigning in the Second District in Pennsylvania.

One Communist, one Socialist, and one Independent seek Governorships. They are Mrs. Ida A. Beloff, Socialist, in Kansas, who ran in 1938; Mrs. Elba Chase Nelson, Communist, in New Hampshire, and Mrs. Ada Williams Quinn, Independent, in Utah.

Women are competing, too, in campaigns for state executive offices.

Fourteen women are running for Secretary of State. In two States—New Mexico and South Dakota—the only contestants for that office are women.

Superinendent of Public Instruction is a popular office among women. Thirteen women are hopeful.

Colorado is certain to have a woman in this office, for all four contestants are women.

It will be "Miss Superintendent" in Montana, for the two names on the ticket are those of women.

Indiana will draw a woman Supreme and Appellate Court reporter. In addition six women are compaigning in that State for Auditor and an equal number for Treasurer. Idaho also will have a woman Treasurer.

N. Y. Schools Set Aside Hour For Religious Instruction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The last hour of public school session on Wednesdays was set apart today by the Board of Superintendents here for religious instruction of pupils under the provisions laid down by the Legislature in the last session.

The rules are in accordance with the McLaughlin-Coudert Law authorizing boards of education to give one hour a week from their regular curriculum to religious training for children on the request of their parents. The regulations have been under discussion by Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic leaders for several months and will not be made effective until they are formally approved by the Board of Education following a public hearing.

Provisions of Plan

The regulations provide:

1. A program for religious instruction may be initiated by any religious organization, in co-operation with the parents of pupils concerned. There will be no announcement of any kind in the public schools relative to the program.

2. When a religious organization is prepared to initiate a program for religious instruction, the said organization will notify parents to enroll their children with the religious organization and will issue to each enrolled pupil a card countersigned by the parent and addressed to the principal of the public school, requesting the release of the pupil from school for the purpose of religious instruction at a specific location. The said cards will be filed in the office of the public school as a record of pupils entitled to be excused and will not be available or used for any other purpose.

3. Religious organizations, in co-operation with parents, will assume full responsibility for attendance at the religious center and will file with the school principal, weekly, a card attendance record, and, in cases of absence from religious instruction, a statement of the reason therefor.

Rule for Dismissal

4. Upon the presentation of a proper request as above prescribed, pupils of any grade will be dismissed from school for the last hour of the day's session on Wednesday of each week. Except in classes on a departmental schedule release will be limited to the last period of the program.

5. Pupils released for religious instruction will be dismissed from school in the usual way, and the school authorities have no responsibility beyond that assumed in regular dismissals.

6. There shall be no comment by any principal or teacher on the attendance or nonattendance of any pupil upon religious instruction.

S. (Santa) Claus Seeking Election

MARSHALL, Mo., (AP)—Santa Claus will be on the Saline County ballot Nov. 5.

He's Prohibition Party candidate for the State Legislature.

Santa Claus is his real name. He credits it to—or blames it on—a father with a sense of humor. The name has caused him much trouble, brought him much pleasure.

Each Christmas season, he receives hundreds of letters from youngsters throughout the Nation. He answers them as long as his stamp fund holds out although that sometimes is meager.

He has seven youngsters of his own—none named Santa—to feed and his combined occupation of plumber and pastor for the local Church of God congregation never has brought opulence.

He has two opponents, a Democrat and a Republican.

Virginian Poetry Contest Ends Nov. 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mrs. Florence Dickinson Stearns and two other Virginia poets whom she will select, will choose the 50 best poems entered by Virginians in the poetry contest of the National Thanksgiving Association, it has been announced.

The contest closes Nov. 21. Poems entered may be in any form, but not more than 20 lines in length. According to the committee in charge, they should emphasize the achievements of America as a cause of thanksgiving.

Entries are to be sent to the chairman, Mrs. G. H. Winfrey, 3011 Brook Road, Richmond. The name and address of the writer must be put on a sealed envelope, on which is written the title of the poem, and no name must appear on the poem. The national prizes total $100. There will be State prizes of poetry books and magazines.

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Axis Concerned by Threat Of France's Rich Colonies

Continued from Page 1

ception of Italian Libya it is frontiered by friendly neighbors.

This bloc has great economic resources essential for the prosecution of war by Britain which Germany would certainly like to obtain. These include oleaginous seeds, palm oil, cotton, and tropical plants.

Dakar, had General de Gaulle succeeded in capturing it for Free France Sept. 23, would have afforded control of an important port and airplane base and have left the whole African coast from Rio de Oro right round to Italian Somaliland under unimpeded British naval control. In German hands, as a submarine and air base, Dakar might be a serious menace to British shipping, the main lines of which go round Africa and the Cape to the east, or southwestward to South America, passing Dakar on the way.

Situation Still Obscured

The situation in many French colonial possessions in other parts of Africa is still far from clear. Though many of them still give nominal allegiance to the Vichy Government, conditions within these particular colonies appear very uncertain and dependent upon the turn of war events. Any transfer of these territories to other than French control might well lead to revolt.

Tunisia, French Morocco, and Algeria are still under the Vichy Government. But Tunisia has been the scene of a half-century of French and Italian rivalry. France there has resisted Italian expansion, and a very prosperous French colony, over 100,000 strong, consisting of farmers and merchants, would certainly stand to lose if Italy ruled there.

Further, the Italian colony in Tunisia, of about 80,000, consists mainly of workers and anti-Fascists who have no desire to come under the Duce.

As for Morocco, only minor details are being settled locally, all matters of major policy being referred to Vichy or else to the Wiesbaden armistice tribunal.

Opposition in Morocco

The rule of Gen. Auguste Noguès in Morocco, according to quite recent reports, is finding some serious opposition because of his easy compliance with the dictates of Vichy.

Vichy propaganda in Morocco is directed toward proving Britain responsible for the present deteriorating conditions and that Britain intends starving out Morocco—there is a growing scarcity of foodstuffs, including sugar and flour.

Tunis, French Morocco, and Algeria are all quite closely attached to France, the former two having been attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while Algeria came under the Ministry of the Interior.

Active in Free France

How French Indo-China will swing has been settled for the time being by Admiral Jean Decoux, who was sent out by Vichy to replace Gen. Georges Catroux as Governor General. The latter had declared for General de Gaulle's Free France. He is now back in London and is expected to play an important role in the activities of Free France.

Admiral Decoux Sept. 22 yielded to dictates of the Nazis regarding Japan's demand to make Indo-China a military jumping off ground for rear attacks upon China.

In mandated Syria the situation is still vague though Germany is believed to be anxious to procure a hold among the Arab population to insure its flank in any move southward into Egypt. As for the Italian military mission which Italy had in Syria during the past weeks, it has hitherto achieved little success in its attempts to stir up trouble against the British, and equally there are few signs of any strong political support for Free France. A recent German radio announcement declaring that the French Army in Syria was "completely in a position to protect Syria" may be taken as indicative of Germany's concern over that state.

The attitude of the other French colonial possessions scattered over the seven seas is naturally influenced considerably by reasons of self-preservation and economy. With the British fleet controlling oceans and Britain having raised the blockade for the Free French Empire it is clear that their interests lie in co-operating with Britain.

This is all the more so since Britain has made it clear again in Premier Churchill's Oct. 21 broadcast to France that Britain has no intention of annexing any French territory and simply asks, in the Premier's words, "If you cannot help us, at least you will not hinder us."

Vichy's control wherever it exists in these colonies is in no small measure due to fears of German revenge upon their own kith and kin in France among many French officials and soldiers.

But it is one thing to follow Vichy and another thing to change from French to German, Italian, or Japanese control, and if such a big step is being contemplated by Vichy in its negotiations with Germany, it would certainly produce much opposition if not open revolt.

Support Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

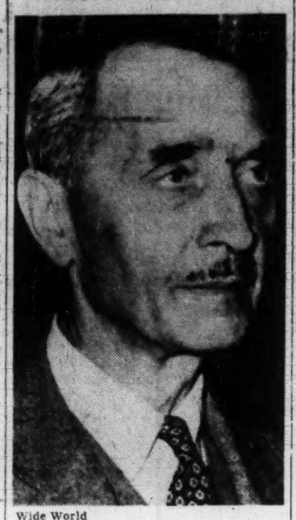
TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Reports by persons who have arrived at British Caribbean ports from Martinique and Guadeloups suggest that there are considerable elements in these French islands which favor continued co-operation with Britain, though the frequent clashes of dissidents with the police which marked the weeks immediately following the armistice have subsided.

The pro-Pétain factions are said to comprise mainly the military, Government officials, and large landowners, though how long the majority of these will remain loyal to the Vichy regime in the face of worsening economic conditions is a question. Salaries of officials and the defense forces are said to be in arrears, and the sugar industry which is an important one to both islands is facing difficulties with the greater part of the 1940 crop unshipped.

It is reported that the mayors of Martinique communes have passed resolutions of loyalty to Britain, which presumably could not be transmitted, and the populations both in the islands and in the mainland colony of Cayenne are said to be smuggling valuables out to relatives and friends in neighboring British possessions.

While these reports cannot be verified, they can be checked one against another, and it appears probable that a good deal of unrest does in fact continue to exist among the people of these French Colonial territories, who are mainly of African descent and are certainly aware that under Nazi control their lot is likely to be infinitely worse than it has ever been under the tolerant and sympathetic French administration.

Aide to de Gaulle



Wide World

Gen. Georges Catroux

Replaced by Admiral Jean Decoux as Governor of Indo-China on order of Vichy regime.

Willkie Bends New Activity On Heavy Electoral States

Continued from Page 1

during this week and next Mr. Willkie is weaving his ever-moving train in and out and across their borders, visiting each at least three times before the election and each time seeking to draw his lariat a little tighter, a little more secure.

Today it is through New York State's southern tier of Republican counties where Mr. Willkie is seeking to so strengthen his up-State majority that nothing New York City can do can wrest its 47 electoral votes from him; and then on into Pennsylvania.

Yesterday it was Pennsylvania, too, and Ohio, with one national radio address and eight rear-platform and off-train rallies, tomorrow to New York City for the week end and then back to Illinois and Indiana. It is in these States that Mr. Willkie is centering his strenuous, unrelenting, zero-hour drive and the Republican presidential candidate is visibly cheered by the increasingly large crowds and reassuring reports which greet him.

There is apparent at this urgent moment in his campaign a greater unity and cohesion of Republican leaders behind the Willkie candidacy. District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey is on the stump throughout the Country. Former President Hoover and Brig. Gen. Hugh Johnson, former supporter, and present critic, of the Roosevelt Administration, spoke for Mr. Willkie in Ohio last night. Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Mr. Willkie's leading rival at Philadelphia, is speaking for him every night between now and election. He told correspondents he was confident that Ohio would be securely in the Republican column.

Ohio Polls Give Willkie Lead

Ohio newspaper polls which have a record of accuracy antedating Dr. Gallup give Mr. Willkie a working lead and it is the judgment of detached observers that the Republican national ticket, though lagging consistently behind the popular John W. Bricker and Harold H. Burton, running for United States Senator and Governor respectively, will emerge with a majority of 100,000-plus. One poll, for example, though not yet complete, shows Mr. Roosevelt carrying only five of 25 counties covered, while four years ago he carried 20 of these same counties.

Pennsylvania may well prove to be the Key State in the still undetermined outcome of this unusual election, if Mr. Willkie can carry this vast industrial area he can carry many others. He has shown recent progress but there is no realistic observer who does not consider that the President has a perceptible advantage there at the present time. The verdict in Pennsylvania apparently hinges upon what happens in Pittsburgh.

Trend Now to Willkie

Broadly, the political outlook is that in the past two weeks Mr. Willkie has halted what was plainly a strong Roosevelt trend and has reversed it. It is a trend which is flowing in his direction. If the trend continues, Mr. Willkie can win the election. The question is whether he can maintain that trend in face of Mr. Roosevelt's series of campaign speeches.

At the crack of dawn at his first stop at Jamestown, N. Y., Mr. Willkie began driving home his pointed and persistent questions on the third term.

"Because the third-term candidate did not answer this question in his first speech nor in his second, I should like to put it again," the Republican nominee told this bright-and-early crowd of 10,000 which filled the Municipal Stadium.

"Since he will not give his views on the third term will he enlighten the American people as to where he stands on the fourth or even the fifth term."

Mr. Willkie introduced again today his favorable references to Cordell Hull, and asked why the President did not permit his Secretary of State to be nominated at Chicago, as his party would have been glad to do, if he thought the international crisis justified the violation of the two-term tradition.

Wants Campaign Up to Date

He urged that the campaign of 1940 debate the issues of 1940, not 1932, and that the American people decide this issue themselves "not by the opinions of others," this an obvious reference to the recurring Democratic suggestion that Hitler and Mussolini want President Roosevelt defeated.

Mr. Willkie asked Mr. Roosevelt why he was so insistent that Congress should adjourn this summer if he genuinely appreciated the need of carrying forward without delay the nation's vast defense program.

In the course of his nine speeches yesterday, ending with a significant pronouncement on collective bargaining at Akron where he lived and worked as a lawyer for 11 years prior to going to New York, Mr. Willkie declared himself on these points:

1. He proposed to put the whole power of the Federal Government behind a drive to abolish the slums of American cities and "to give decent housing to all our people both in the cities and on the farms.

"America" he declared, "should be a land where there is no wrong side of the railroad tracks, and we will make it just that."

2. He urged that collective bargaining be enlarged in concept and use, that it be made the "basis of the further development and expansion of American industry under a democratic system. Collective bargaining is one of the solid supports of the whole concept of individual liberty in our modern industrial society."

On Collective Bargaining

Mr. Willkie explained that in his judgment the true purpose of collective bargaining is to achieve a co-ordination of effort by the American people and co-operation between them and he asked labor and management to use it to this end. He affirmed that it is to management's advantage to create high wages and it is to labor's advantage that business should operate at a profit.

"Collective bargaining," he said, "should be the process employed to make manifest the essential unity between labor and management, and to achieve for each an equitable participation in our democracy.

"The New Deal has created bad blood between certain groups in industry and certain groups in labor. With the help of the leaders of both labor and industry, I want to put an end to this era of bad feeling. I want to unify the spirit of America."

3. He contended that a liberal government in the United States—and the social gains of liberal government—can only be preserved by a solvent government and that a change of administration was essential to achieve solvency.

4. He predicted "deliberately and directly that if you re-elect this administration we will—and I do not qualify it in the slightest—we will go down the road of national bankruptcy, chaos and inflation."

C. I. O. Head Is Expected To Pledge Support to Willkie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—John L. Lewis, storm center of the American labor movement and organizer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations with a reputed 4,000,000 membership, brings his political career to a new phase with his entrance into the 1940 Presidential campaign on the most costly radio network ever organized for a labor leader.

It is generally accepted here that he will attack President Roosevelt, and possibly mention and indorse Wendell L. Willkie.

Just what effect this startling development will have is anybody's guess, but of one thing it is certain, it will drive a deep cleavage into the C. I. O. with echoes likely to be heard for years.

Mr. Lewis speaks from 9 to 9:30 over 322 radio stations and three networks. Half an hour after he speaks Democrats have rushed Daniel J. Tobin, President of the American Federation of Labor Teamsters Union and Director of the Labor Division of the Democratic National Committee into the breach, on a NBC hookup. Just what Mr. Tobin will say is anybody's guess because he will answer Mr. Lewis and nobody knows what Mr. Lewis will say. That is the situation that has Washington in a dither today.

Lewis Buttons Lip

Mr. Lewis has not even told his most intimate friends his plans. In a close election, if Mr. Lewis could carry his Mine Workers Union with him, he might swing Pennsylvania to the Republican side, and influence the result in Kentucky, West Virginia, Indiana and other soft coal States. But it is an open question what Mr. Lewis' declaration means. Democrats wonder if farmers who have been hostile to Mr. Lewis will be alienated from the Republican candidate by the C. I. O. indorsement? Questioning of C. I. O. workers in the New York Shipbuilding Yards at Camden, N. J., with the Roosevelt motorcade on Wednesday prior to the Philadelphia speech brought imprecations against Mr. Lewis by groups of C. I. O. Marine Workers Union. Democratic leaders are spreading the story of a "deal," and charge that in return for Lewis support, Mr. Willkie has promised Mr. Lewis that he can pick his own Secretary of Labor and that Mr. Willkie will refuse defense contracts of N. L. R. A. violators. Any specific "deal" of this sort is regarded as unlikely by experienced observers here.

Has Republican Record

For some years Mr. Lewis was accepted as a Republican and he was a labor adviser to Republican campaign committees. Mr. Lewis has boasted, and it is generally agreed that in 1925 he was offered the post of Secretary of Labor in the Coolidge Cabinet.

One mystery of the present situation is who will pay for the Lewis broadcast. Mr. Lewis is Chairman of Labor's Nonpartisan League, which might put up the necessary $65,000. However, the Hatch Act, preventing donations of over $5,000 to a political party, might intervene. Another guess is that the Republicans have put up the money. The name of the sponsor of the broadcast is always given immediately before the talk.

Mr. Lewis' breaking point with the Roosevelt Administration, it is understood here, is the President's refusal to blacklist defense contractors who have been found guilty of Wagner Act violations by the National Labor Relations Board.

McCormack Cites 5 'Misstatements' In Willkie Speech

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, House Democratic leader, said in a statement Oct. 22 that Wendell Willkie made "five misstatements of fact or misrepresentations in a single paragraph" of his Chicago Stadium speech Tuesday night.

Representative McCormack's list of these statements and his comment on them follows:

"'Our national income is smaller.' (Comment): Commerce Department statistics show national income in 1932 was $40,074,000,000. Last year it was $69,378,000,000."

"'Our workers get less.' (Comment): By 1933 the Department of Commerce figure on wages and salaries had dropped to $28,531,000,000. Last year it was up to $43,054,000,000."

"'Our families get less.' (Comment): Wages and salaries of $47,000,000,000 will buy twice as much for workers' families as the wages and salaries they were getting when the Republicans went out of power in 1933."

"'More than 9,000,000 of our citizens are without jobs.' (Comment): Mr. Willkie continues to ignore the statistics of the National Industrial Conference Board . . . estimating unemployment in August at 7,657,000, or about half what it was in March, 1933."

"'We have little equipment for our army, and we have only a few hundred modern airplanes.' (Comment): President Roosevelt has more than doubled the standing Army. We are turning out 950 airplanes each month and 1,600 combat engines, in addition to thousands already in the service."

Jackson, Mich., Schools Offer Farm Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich. — Because of the increased interest in farming in Jackson County, resulting in a movement toward rural homes, the Jackson public schools are offering, for the first time in 29 years, classes in farm management.

The public evening schools are offering the course to enable the farm owner and farm operator to help analyze farm business. The classes will be of special interest to small land owners who have rural acreages. Such subjects as crop rotation, poultry management, small fruit growing, farm law and rural electrification will be taught.

Times Head Hails Newsmen Covering War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 25—When the true story of conditions in totalitarian countries now obscured by a fog of propaganda is laid bare, "the whole false structure will be revealed and crushed," according to Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times.

Mr. Sulzberger, in an address at the Founders Day Celebration at the Carnegie Institute here yesterday, characterized American news correspondents abroad as defenders of the unity and strength of this Nation against foreign ideas implanted by the new and deadly weapon of propaganda.

"Most of Europe is in the depths of a news black-out," Mr. Sulzberger declared. "Most of Europe's peoples know only what their rulers decide they shall know. For these rulers words are weapons and truth is merely a matter of convenience.

"Yet in the long history of men, security has never been attained by a refusal to state or face the facts, and so there may be hope that when finally the truth pierces the fogs of propaganda over there, the whole false structure will be revealed and crushed.

Have Not Succeeded

"Moreover, despite the formidable efforts of these rulers to blight the news sources within their lands and to block the news channels leading out, they have not succeeded. This Nation knows what is the way of life in the total state, and knowing it, we are stirred to safeguard the democratic way. We know how the poison has been injected into other lands, and, knowing it, we are on guard. We know what are the aims of the dictators, and forewarned, we are forearming."

Propaganda has become one of Germany's first-line weapons, Mr. Sulzberger declared.

"With propaganda, truth has been destroyed and falsehood glorified," he continued. "With propaganda, discord has been sown and strong men have become weak. The pen has truly been mightier than the sword. Yet against each weapon sooner or later we find a defense—armor for arrow, masks for poisoned gas, stronger weapons of offense to make unusable earlier tools of destruction, and against the weapon of propaganda our only defense is a free and responsible press.

"Make no mistake about the danger. It is not the choice of our interventionists or our isolationists that will determine the future. Countries have been swept off the map for doing far less than we are doing to these self-appointed Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal of the world. It is the strength of England that now protects us. And who are we to speak of England's ability to hold out?

"Do not let the daily repetition of events delude you into the belief that something more startling must happen before the peril to us becomes acute."

Mr. Sulzberger held it the duty of newspapers to give the facts to the public as nearly as they can be had.

Truth Is Strength

"For democracy," he said, "can be strong only if it is informed and truth alone can defeat the weapon of propaganda. It is our task to keep open for you the channels of information—to keep them open and unpolluted so that the unity and strength of our Nation are not impaired by the introduction of foreign ideas implanted by this new and deadly weapon so skillfully employed by Dr. Goebbels.

"Yet it has not been easy to gather and present the facts upon which these fateful judgments are based. Our correspondents abroad have had to surmount difficulties of all kinds and all degrees, ranging from censorship through mental and physical discomfort all the way to acute personal danger.

"There has never been a war in which the obstacles for the reporter were so great as in the present one. In the World War, correspondents were permitted considerable freedom of action and were allowed to collect a large amount of material for themselves. Now correspondents are to a great degree limited to official statements and when they try to see for themselves they are blocked by official order, or else conducted in a manner which guarantees that they observe only what it is desired they shall observe."

Mr. Sulzberger cited the experience of several correspondents of The Times to illustrate how difficult news-gathering has become in countries of physical and mental oppression.

Moffett Field Begins Big Drive for Pilots

MOFFETT FIELD, Calif., Oct. 25 (AP)—The Army Air Corps' drive to produce each year 7,000 of "the finest combat fliers in the world" went into full swing today at the third of the Nation's three great centers of basic aerial training.

Courses in meteorology, military laws, radio code, airplane engineering and actual flying were offered.

Moffett Field is expected to produce more than 1,200 pilots a year, compared with approximately 1,600 for Maxwell in Alabama and 4,000 for Randolph Field in Texas.

Polls Stump the Politicians Because Voters Won't Tell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Indecision and uncertainty of voters that is driving poll-takers into a mild form of hysterics is the major note of the 1940 presidential election with the actual voting now only 10 days away.

President Roosevelt at his press conference today did little to change that uncertainty, commenting merely that he would "of course" serve four years if elected, and stressing that the uncertain international situation will keep him within his self-imposed 12-hour travel limit from Washington, apparently ruling out a trip to Illinois.

But with the election hardly more than a week away, forecasters admit that almost beyond any precedent in recent political history they can't tell who will win in view of the controlling group of "undecided" voters recorded by every poll in almost every wavering State of the Union today.

Voters Won't Tell

Not for years has the Nation come right down to the election with the final result still teetering in the scale because, apparently, the balance-of-power independent voters are waiting for the last minute to make up their minds.

One question politicians are asking themselves is, are these uncertain voters really undecided, or is it that they just won't tell? Is there a citizens' boycott of all the poll takers? The thought that the balance-of-power voters have crystallized their views in grim silence sends cold shivers down politicians' backs. Particularly in the Democratic ranks, the expectation of a landslide has given place to apprehensions over the outcome. Most Democratic leaders here apparently believe President Roosevelt will win, but by no means by the majority they originally expected. A last-minute photo-finish is in the thoughts of many, with results hanging on the Roosevelt-Willkie speeches yet to come.

Army Promotions

The bulk of the Roosevelt conference today was devoted to a technical explanation of a new promotions list of high Army officers who are being brought more into line in rank, the President explained, with the heavier new responsibilities they are asked to carry. On the list was Col. Benjamin O. Davis, made Brigadier General, making him the first Negro to hold such rank in Army history. Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commander of G. H. Q. Air Force, was made a Lieutenant General, which is a rating equal to an Army Corps Commander.

Questions turned on politics, and Mr. Roosevelt announced without qualification that he would serve four years if elected, indirectly answering the rumor that he might resign in Henry A. Wallace's behalf if the war emergency ended.

World Problems

To other questions the President indicated very definitely that the present internatonal situation will prevent his making any pre-election swing as far west as Chicago or any other place longer distant than 12 hours. He would like to spend Thanksgiving at Warm Springs, he said, if the international situaton quieted down, but it has not quieted down. Four present trouble spots are taking attention: Spain; the disposition of the French fleet; Greece and the Balkans; and the Far East. These respective situations do not imply American involvement, but require executive action to meet current developments. Such arrangements as machinery to freeze credits; preparations to get Americans out of trouble zones; drafting of proclamations to set up necessary American safeguards in any eventuality, are all part of the executive job.

Meanwhile today, as part of the intensified scrutiny of European developments, Federal Grand Jury investigation into the origin, sponsorship, and operations of the Transocean News Service was ordered by Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General. This is a German organization whose correspondents have entree to State Department, White House, and Capitol press galleries. Testidony of FBI agents and the Dies Committee include charges that members are unregistered agents of the Nazi Government.

New Dealers in Business

Continued from Page 1

please, check it out in fancy phrases, this underlying fact remains unchanged, and we shall gain nothing by veiling it in transparent euphemisms."

Insurance offers another easy way to seem to put the Government into business, give it the political credit, but hide the subsidy. The government has been put into a number of insurance ventures in recent years. In no cases have they been comparable to private insurance.

No Trustworthy Basis

There is no trustworthy actuarial basis for the unemployment insurance system of Title IX of the Social Security Act, nor for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, nor for the Federal Savings Insurance Corporation, nor for the FHA mortgage insurance plan. They are all, fundamentally, "insurance" against the unpredictable business cycle as it affects employment, commercial banks, building and loan societies, and mortgages.

The record is against every one of them—as "insurance." The British unemployment system had to be bailed out by the Exchequer at least once. Bank deposit guaranty plans have nearly always run into severe difficulties sooner or later; the building and loan societies got into such deep water in 1932 that no insurance system could have saved them, and the FHA mortgage "insurance" is little different in essentials from the ill-fated "mortgage guaranty" system which failed so spectacularly in New York State at the beginning of the 1930's.

But these Government-sponsored "insurance" systems never will be allowed to fail. The hidden subsidy lies in the fact that everybody knows they are a contingent liability of the United States Treasury. They are, in effect, a guaranteed speculation.

The Government also has gone into crop insurance, which private companies have learned to avoid—and already the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has begun by taking losses.

The one actuarially sound insurance venture into which the Government has been put in recent years—the old-age insurance part of the Social Security Act—was transferred in 1939 from an actuarial basis to one of presumptive need. That means that for some people the premiums are now higher than (on an actuarial basis) the benefits bought, and for others vice versa.

These three types of venture—into hydropower, housing, and insurance—are nearly the sum of the record on what party-line New Dealers can do as businessmen. It does not seem to prove either that they are or are not potential business executives. But it does raise the issue whether they can be trusted in business.

These ventures offer opportunities, which have been amply capitalized, for relief to be masqueraded as business, and business to be masqueraded as relief. If attitude and method are the measure of their sincerity, the record is against them, and the election will show whether the American public cares.

U. S. Seen Certain To Guard Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26—Gov. James H. Price of Virginia, speaking on the ground where Lord Cornwallis surrendered 159 years ago, told celebrants of the anniversary of the American victory at Yorktown recently that "the spirit of Yorktown is abroad in the land today. We are willing to give all to preserve our freedom."

Governor Price, principal speaker at the annual celebration, sponsored by the Comte de Grasse Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said the D. A. R. is "keeping the country true to its ideals."

Arno B. Cammerer, former director of the National Park Service, spoke of the National Park areas as presenting possibilities for a program of teaching Americanism, and of the Colonial National Historical Park, of which Yorktown is the nerve center, as giving "wonderful opportunities for providing recreational facilities for the strenuous life of preparedness."

About 200 persons attended the ceremonies, held in the old customs house because of a slight drizzle, instead of outdoors, as planned. Co-operating in the program were the Sons of the American Revolution, the Children of the American Revolution, and the National Park Service. After the program, wreaths were laid on the base of the Victory Monument, and Leo W. Wertheimer, of Newport News, Va., President of the Thomas Nelson, Jr., Chapter, S. A. R., spoke.

Flowers Is Appointed Acting Head of Duke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Robert L. Flowers, the senior Vice-President of Duke University, has become its Acting President following the passing of Dr. William Preston Few. The election of a successor to Dr. Few is a matter for the Board of Trustees, the next meeting of which will take place in February, 1941.

Dr. Flowers, for a number of years Vice-President of the University in the Business Division and its Secretary-Treasurer, and former Professor of Mathematics, has been identified with Trinity College and Duke University longer than any other member of the Administration or faculty.

Roosevelt Cites Warning on Fearmongers

Continued from Page 1

been given "in characteristically American terms," the President held, by the rush of preparations for defense of the Western Hemisphere. He quoted from Abraham Lincoln's Cooper Institute address, recalling that the Civil War President said:

Emancipator's Advice

"Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the Government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

The repeaters of the slanders against America, the President said, seem to think that if they repeat often enough that democracy is outworn, the nation will begin "obediently, to decay."

"They have a strange misconception of our national character," he held. "They believe, for one thing, that we Americans must, as they say, be hybrid, mongrel, undynamic, and we are called so because they say so many races have been fused together in our national community."

Replying With Defense

At first America dismissed this contempt with traditional good humor; now it is replying with the programs for the defense of the American continents and the oceans which are their highways, Mr. Roosevelt declared. He next paid tribute to the Britons for their struggle which he said has shown democracy's ability to endure.

Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, formerly Commander of the United States Asiatic squadron, another final Forum speaker, declared that unless the United States defended its rights in the Orient and elsewhere, by force if necessary, it soon would have no rights left to defend.

Citing the economic stake the nation has in the Far East, Admiral Yarnell listed trade amounting to $1,700,000,000 in 1937 and American airline bases in the Philippines, Midway, Wake and Guam. The United States also is politically concerned with the fate in store for Australia and New Zealand, he stressed.

"We are interested in maintaining the status quo in the Pacific and in the Far East, and we are concerned with the threats against our citizens and their right to dwell and carry on their business under equal terms with those of other nations," he declared. "At the present time all of our interests in the Far East are threatened by a nation that has proclaimed a 'new order in East Asia.' This vague phrase means extension of Japanese domination by force of arms over the entire Far East and the expulsion of our citizens and our trade from that area."

Recalling that hundreds of notes have been written by Washington protesting against violation of treaty rights and that appeasement is interpreted by Germany and Japan only as a sign of weakness, Admiral Yarnell held that the "momentous question" confronting the United States today was how long it will submit to such infringements.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Amassador to Washington, declared that as a result of China's three-year battle with Japan, Nippon's effectiveness as a partner of the Rome-Berlin Axis had been greatly discounted.

Still Saving Democracy

"We are here again assembled to think over the same old problem, 'saving democracy,'" he continued. "The key to the situation is still in the hands of the American people. Keep out of the war if you can; but two things you must do. First, you must give every effective aid to China and the British Empire to win the war. Secondly, when the war is won, as I am sure it will be won, you must actively participate in making and maintaining the peace so that there may be built up a new international structure with great organized power behind it to make the world safe for democracy—safe for humanity to live in. Without America, the task will surely fail again."

Anthony J. Dimond, delegate to Congress from Alaska, held that Alaska, located on the "great circle route" to Asia, was more important strategically than is strongly-defended Hawaii. While expressing Alaska's gratitude for belated defense arrangements there, he declared that still more bases and equipment should be located in Alaska, and he called for construction of a defense highway to Alaska.

The forum closed with the announcement by Ogden Reid, Editor of the Herald Tribune, that more than 16,000 persons had sought reservations for it, and that delegates had come from 40 States, Alaska, and several foreign countries.

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Bulgarian Hopes Add To Rumania's Concern

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 25—The report circulated from Rome that Bulgaria recognizes that the time had come for all Balkan countries to recognize Bulgaria's legitimate aspirations has caused much uneasiness here. The report gave as authority for the statement Chairman Logofetoff of the Bulgarian Parliament.

While official circles here are extremely reticent, the prevalent feeling among the population is definitely hostile to any move which may lead to further complications in the Balkan political and economic situation.

After recent political and social upheavels the people need to adjust themselves and take stock, but the quiet for this purpose still seems remote. On the contrary, day by day disturbing factors of wartime conditions impinge more and more on Rumanian lives.

Food Prices Rise

Rising prices and scarcity of foodstuffs were hitherto known only to those Rumanians who experienced military occupation of their country in the last war. Now even in this, the richest agricultural country of southeastern Europe, as the result of a harvest 40 per cent below normal and other causes, the Government is forced to take measures to check the high cost of living and preserve existing food stocks. And winter is only just beginning.

As the war drags through the early months of the second year, the blackout zone extends to include almost the whole of Europe. Bucharest was one of the last places where the light failed, but now after midnight the Rumanian capital is as dark as Berlin or London.

Antiaircraft guns are mounted on the roofs of large buildings and at strategic points in the city. Recently the air raid practice exercise roused people from their beds in the small hours. The psychological effect of all this is profound, and despite the remoteness of the active theaters of war they fear that they may be caught up in the great world drama whose outcome they cannot foresee.

Press Has Doubts

Even the press, whose tone conforms mainly to official pro-Nazi orientation, occasionally drops a hint that perhaps the issue of the present conflict is not a foregone conclusion.

As for Bulgaria, after the settlement of the Dobruja question in its favor, Bulgarian revisionism is being directed toward Thrace and Macedonia, toward the return of these territories now held by Greece and Yugoslavia.

Propaganda for the return of both of these regions has been on the increase lately. Danail Krapcheff, leader of the Macedonia Party in Bulgaria, has advocated division of Macedonia with a "Greater Albania" establishing a common frontier with the latter at the expense of Yugoslavia and Greece.

Mr. Krapcheff also advocates complete co-operation with Italy in all spheres.

Army Propaganda

Similar propaganda has been conducted within the Army by an influential officers' faction led by Gen. Nicholas Jekoff, former Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian Army, who is strongly pro-German and who visited Reichsführer Hitler two months ago.

At present, propaganda for Macedonian revisionism has taken precedence over that for an Aegean outlet in Thrace, possibly because the latter involves Turkey which has made known in categorical terms its opposition to any Bulgarian move in this direction.

Macedonian revision has apparently brighter prospects in view of the immediate plans of action.

Hitherto, all this propaganda was confined to unofficial channels, with the Government maintaining silence. Bulgaria's official policy, as guided by shrewd King Boris, has consistently been peaceful revisionism by patient conference—table methods and the determination to avoid mistakes in the past war.

However since triumphal entry of Bulgarians into the Dobruja, King Boris has had increasing difficulty in holding in check the more violent nationalists.

New Demands Sought

If now he and his Government choose to come out with new demands, it is partly the result of this pressure and also because they have reason to believe that Yugoslavia is next on the calling list of the Axis. It is interesting to note in this connection that most of the Hungarian mechanized units which rolled into Transylvania when Hungary took over the ceded territory are now being rushed to the Yugoslavia frontier. The reason for this is not any direct Hungarian threat to Yugoslavia, but simply Hungary's desire to partake in whatever happens and implement its revisionist claims against Yugoslavia.

[Several portions of the above dispatch have been deleted by the censor.]

An Army Pilot in Training

Army Air Corps

Texan Skies Are Scenes of Aerial Tactics

A cameraman sitting in the rear of the plane at the left, the rudder and elevators of which are visible, turns and snaps a picture of the attacking plane which threatens to clip its "enemy." It's all a part of the training of pilots at Uncle Sam's "West Point of the Air" at Randolph Field, where thousands of pilots are to be graduated for service in the Army Air Corps.

Danube Traffic Parley Held At Bucharest

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 25 (AP)—Soviet Russian, German, and Italian delegates arrived here today to discuss regulation of traffic on the lower reaches of the Danube River.

Navigation and technical experts accompanied the delegates, who will meet with Rumanian Commissioners.

It was the first time that Great Britain and France, members of the recently abolished International Commission, were not represented at a Danubian conference

Dredging operations are planned, it was understood, to facilitate navigation on some silt-laden stretches of the river.

Soviet Demands

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Russia's participation in the Danubian conference to be held Oct. 28 is seen as a direct result of a Russian demand on Sept. 12 that it be included in any consideration of shipping on the Danube River.

The Russian demand, which stressed the fact that Russia could not remain indifferent to the shipping regime on the Danube, was contained in a Moscow request for information regarding the Vienna Conference for arbitrating the Transylvanian question, to which Russia was not invited.

In a supplementary section of the Vienna conference, Germany formally abrogated the existing International Commission originally set up to control Danube shipping, and set up a purely German organ under a German director to take over the administration.

Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Slovakia were named as merely advisory consultants to the new German administration organ, but Russia was not named.

Reciprocal Raids Smash London and Nazi Cities

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 25—Despite the momentary vigor of reciprocal German and British air raiding excursions last night and this morning, aerial activity during the past few days is looked upon as a period of relative quiet—a sort of intermission between Act. 1, which appears to be over, and Act 2, which is about to begin.

German bombers appeared over London to subject the city to heavy bombardment during this morning's rush hour. Caught in the raid, two street cars were wrecked, a third damaged and a bus demolished, resulting in a number of casualties. Flats and shops were demolished and large buildings were jarred by blasts which in some localities resounded in rapid succession.

But even while this raid was going on, the British Air Ministry published a communiqué telling of a series of heavy blows against Germany's war power, blows which found objectives in Berlin, Hamburg, and a dozen of other vital centers.

Big Damage to War Facilties

Oil plants, docks, shipping facilities, rail communications, freight yards, power stations, and German airdromes were raided during the sustained R. A. F. bombing attacks.

The fact that the Nazis appear to have had rather the worst of this reciprocal raiding encourages the British hope that future developments will show roles of R. A. F. and Luftwaffe being transposed as Britain approaches its promised numerical parity with the enemy. Up to now, although British bombers have been hitting consistently hard as they did last night at military and industrial targets in Germany, the Germans have maintained the initiative held since hostilities started and have carried the war to Britain night and day, increasing its power to what was apparently maximum with the outset of the heavy, indiscriminate bombing of London and suburbs Sept. 7.

Germans Admit Big Losses

Today Berlin, admitting that fatalities in Berlin and Hamburg were "exceedingly high" in last night's R. A. F. raids, is seeking to justify the indiscriminate bombing of London by claiming that R. A. F. bombing were carried out with no regard for civilians.

But in admitting the extent of damage which the R. A. F. is doing, the Germans tacitly disclose that their own intense efforts have not achieved decisive superiority.

In a military sense it has not got them far and has cost them so many planes that the total they have lost over and around Britain stood, at latest report, at 2,689 against Britain's 754, representing a loss of only 385 pilots since 369 came to earth safely.

Italy Joins Raids

ROME, Oct. 25 (AP)—An Italian air base has been established on the shore of the English Channel and Italian bombers already have come back with "marks of combat" from forays with their German comrades on London, Il Giornale d'Italia reported today.

A dispatch from this paper's war correspondent did not say when the Italian participation began but indicated it was in the past few days.

It said that preparations for taking part in the Luftwaffe's offensive on Britain has been in progress for some time. The Fascist air forces stationed in occupied France are commanded by Gen. Rino Corso Fougier, of Corsican origin and one of Italy's aces in the Spanish Civil War.

Italian sources said Premier Mussolini took the initiative and offered his air force to intensify the German air siege of Britain.

[In Berlin the German high command announced that Italian planes for the first time have joined German raiders in operations against Britain.]

Faster Warplanes

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert announced in a radiocast last night that the pride of Great Britain's flying force—its Spitfire and Hurricane fighters—are being more heavily armed and speeded up.

He added that the Defiants, two-seater fighting machines with revolving gun turrets, were being restored to their "proper role" of night fighters and that "with developments, should be very effective."

Several new types of fighting planes, representing "as big an improvement on the present Spitfires and Hurricanes as these were on their predecessors," are in process of being built, he declared.

Swedes Take Ships

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 25 (AP)—Sweden announced yesterday the requisitioning of nine Norwegian steamers, docked in Swedish ports since April, to carry timber and pulp to Germany and bring back badly-needed coal. A communique said the requisition order was necessary "because of a lack of tonnage on the Baltic."

Japanese Tragedy

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (AP)—The 1,638-ton Japanese submarine I-67 was lost with all hands during maneuvers south of Tokyo Bay Aug. 29, the Navy Ministry announced tonight.

[A broadcast by Domei, Japanese News Agency, said 12 officers, 38 warrant officers and an undisclosed number of seamen went down with the I-67, which had a normal complement of about 100.]

Canada Pushes Nylon Production For Use in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Potential use of Nylon synthetic fiber as a base for essential war materials has resulted in plans announced here recently by the Canadian Industries, Ltd., to build a $1,500,000 plant for producing the new fiber.

A Nylon spinning plant is now being erected in Great Britain with the intention of devoting its entire output to Government war uses, particularly parachute, shroud lines, powder bags for heavy caliber guns, strong and light ropes, cords and webbing. Nylon is admitted to be the only yarn natural or otherwise that has the strength, elasticity, and lightness equal to the qualities of silk.

When Nylon yarn is produced in Canada it will be a logical addition to the company's operations as it will be entirely a product of chemical origin.

Apart from war uses the output of the new plant will be used to supply the textile and kindred industries with yarn and raw materials for conversion into finished goods. The chief peacetime outlet for Nylon yarn is for the manufacture of hosiery. The company will also undertake the manufacture of Nylon monofilament for use as bristles in tooth brushes, hair brushes, and industrial brushes.

Wife of Navy Secretary To Sponsor the Hornet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — President Roosevelt has designated Mrs. Frank Knox, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, as sponsor for the new aircraft carrier, USS Hornet.

The Hornet, under construction at the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, will be launched Dec. 20.

U. S.-Anglo Aid in Far East Makes Axis to Wobble a Bit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25 — The Triple Axis—the military alliance between Japan, Germany, and Italy—is already beginning to creak audibly around the bearings.

Whether or not the Triple Axis agreement of Sept. 27 contained a secret escape clause is almost beside the point. For there is tangible evidence that Tokyo has become alarmed by the extent of Anglo-American cohesion.

Interpretations of the Pact itself show that the published text contains phrases sufficiently ambiguous to allow Japan to "escape" from obligations to go to war against the United States, even if America became involved in the European war.

Defining "Attack"

The question hinges upon the word "attack." None of the signatories is bound to accept the others' interpretation of the word. For the question of an attack is almost as difficult to define as the question of aggression. As the undeclared war in the Far East has shown, facts that may be completely clear to all observers may still be clouded in ambiguous legalities.

It is on this basis that it is believed here that Japan may have explained to British diplomats that Tokyo is not as unequivocably committed to the Axis as last month's agreement might indicate.

Disturbed by the strong action of the United States and Britain, including the opening of the Burma Road and the increasing of embargoes, Japan is beginning to evidence a keen desire for a bit of "appeasement," if any is still available.

"Escape Clause"

[Shanghai dispatches of the Associated Press had previously described the "escape clause" as one which would permit Japan to refuse, under certain circumstances, to fight any Nation "attacking" Germany or Italy.

Japan could invoke the "escape" clause, according to this version, if the United States gave clear indications of relaxing its recently strengthened Far Eastern policy and turned its attention chiefly toward Europe.

Furthermore, these informants said, Japan will resort to the clause unless it can obtain what it considers ironclad assurances of Soviet neutrality in the Far East.]

Envoy Confers

The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, is understood to have had important interviews in the Tokyo Foreign Office within the past week. It is hard to believe that such discussions could have been confined to the opening of the Burma Road itself, but must have touched on the basic attitude of Tokyo as a result of its new agreement.

Even the improbable stories of the Japanese "peace" offer to China seemed to be a part of the Nipponese effort to find some new basis of agreement with Britain. Naturally Tokyo wants to keep up an outward appearance of its solidarity with the Axis. But a diplomatic communication, confidentially indicating the "realistic limits" of Japan's commitments to Germany and Italy is certainly not beyond the realm of possibility.

Book's Data to Expose 'Fakers' Among Draftees

WASHINGTON (AP) — A book that is wise to all the tricks and artful dodges will aid Selective Service medical examiners in exposing fakers who attempt to evade the draft by pretending to be ill or disabled.

Going out from National Draft Headquarters to the 48 States today, the volume contains physical standards for men to be drafted into the Army. As forecast, the standards are slightly less exacting than regular Army requirements.

Rumania Holds Two Refugee Czech Generals

BUCHAREST, Oct. 25 (AP)—Government agents arrested two refugee Czech generals today for taking part in what Government sources described as a Polish sabotage and espionage plot.

Both were charged with implication in the operation of three secret radio stations said to have been broadcasting "foreign propaganda" from Bucharest.

Agents who arrested the Czech generals today said a search of their apartments uncovered a cache of United States currency.

Sixty Poles have been rounded up so far in a sweeping investigation of the activities of 70,000 Polish refugees still in Rumania. Of this number, 25,000 formerly were in the Polish Army.

Smygly-Rydz Held

BUCHAREST, Oct. 25 (AP)—Marshal Edward Smygly-Rydz, former Polish Army chief, who fled to Rumania at the time of the German invasion of Poland, has been arrested by Rumanian police in a nation-wide investigation of alleged Polish espionage and sabotage plots.

His arrest followed the jailing of Josef Beck, former Polish Foreign Minister, several days ago and the reported discovery of three secret radio stations radiocasting "anti-regime propaganda."

A number of other prominent Polish refugees and high ranking members of the Polish Embassy staff in Bucharest have been taken into custody.

Nazis Evacuate 104,000 Children From Raided Cities

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (AP)—Sixty-two thousand school children under 14 years of age have been transported from Berlin to escape the recurrent losses of sleep because of British bomb raids and Nazi party officials said today another 30,000 are to be removed from the city.

The same sources announced that 42,000 children had been removed from Hamburg, Germany's great port which British bombers have been attacking almost nightly.

The number of children removed from other cities repeatedly attacked has not been reported.

The children are removed only when the parents voluntarily permit, officials emphasized. For the most part they have been taken into the highland country districts of Thuringia, Silesia and Upper Bavaria.

The youngsters from Berlin were loaded into trains and placed in charge of teachers who will help them continue their studies.

The exodus from Berlin already represents approximately 10 per cent of the school population of 650,000.

Officials said the entire cost was paid by the Nazi Party.

Praise for Workers

LONDON (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, praised workers in an "important industrial firm" in Northwest England who volunteered to continue work even when rooftop spotters report "danger imminent" during air raids. "Theirs is the spirit which makes our victory certain," the Minister said.

Canada Names Power Board To Work With U. S. Group

OTTAWA, Oct. 25 (AP)—Appointment of a four-man Canadian Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin Committee to work with a similar United States Committee on development of power resources in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River was made known in a statement from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's office yesterday.

Arrangements will be made to convene the Canadian Committee without delay and also for consultation with the United States Committee with which it will be cooperating, the statement said.

The announcement added that President Roosevelt had announced appointment of the United States Committee.

Added Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—War industries in Ontario are assured of an additional 70,000 horsepower of energy, arising from the 5,000 cubic feet per second of extra flow of water into the Niagara River power plants permitted recently by the United States according to Dr. T. H. Hogg, Chairman of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission.

The normal maximum power development from all plants at Niagara is about 800,000 horsepower, practically all of which is being used at present. Indications are already evident that further demands will be made.

In order to obtain added water power from the Niagara River, before it empties into the Great Lakes, it will be necessary for Ontario to replace the water by diverting it from elsewhere in the Province into the Great Lakes. At present only 1,100 cubic feet of water per second is being diverted from Long Lac.

Therefore, immediate utilization of extra water from the Niagara River depends upon the completion of the $5,000,000 Ogoki water diversion scheme in the Thunder Bay district, by which water ordinarily running into Hudson Bay will be diverted into the Great Lakes.

Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn has intimated that he will give approval for the immediate construction of the necessary engineering works for the Ogoki diversion. Dr. Hogg pointed out that it would be two years before the Ogoki diversion would be placing the necessary 4,000 cubic feet a second into Lake Superior.

Years ago the Ogoki scheme was suggested, but Ottawa was not able to secure permission from the United States, under boundary water agreement to turn the Long Lac and Ogoki waters, which flow into Hudson Bay, into Lake Superior and then take them out again at Niagara to increase the energy capacity of plants there. The diversion canal and other works necessary to turn the 1,000 cubic feet from Long Lac was therefore completed.

In the Ogoki project, it is now planned to build a 35-foot dam at Waboose Rapids and to drive a cut, between one quarter and one half mile long, through the height of land which divides the Ogoki and Nipigon watershed. The Ogoki water run-off will flow through Jackfish River into Lake Nipigon and then down Nipigon River to Lake Superior.

Mr. Hepburn said his understanding of the new accord was that the United States has agreed to the immediate use of the two diversions for power purposes at Niagara, provided that Ontario will proceed immediately with the Ogoki project. He intimated that he would give his approval.

Dr. Hogg pointed out that the agreement would enable the Hydroelectric Power Commission to use more water through its present equipment, for at present there is not sufficient water to operate at peak for 24 hours a day. They will now be able to run more hours a day, giving 70,000 horsepower of energy.

Both Dr. Hogg and Mr. Hepburn have said in recent statements that Ontario has ample reserves of power to meet anticipated requirements until the end of 1941, but if the war is prolonged and vital industries continue to expand, it is quite likely that the province will be able to utilize additional supplies of power.

In a recent address at Waterloo, Albert Smith of the Hydroelectric Commission said that one of the major undertakings at the present time is the new 220,000-volt power transmission line from the Quebec boundary to Burlington, near Hamilton. The line will also be diverted into the Toronto-Leaside terminal station and thus serve the dual purpose of providing an extra circuit for Toronto.

The Commission is building a 10,000-horsepower plant on the Musquash River, west of Bala, and is giving consideration to the construction of a plant of 54,000 horsepower on a site on the Madawaska River.

Bomb Spotters

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The London Transport Board announced today a new system to facilitate travel during raids. In the future busses and street cars will carry on during raids with road spotters at 123 vital points to keep watch and notify the drivers and passengers when to take cover.

Germany in Straits, Ankara Radio Claims

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, Oct. 5

The official Ankara Radio declared last night that Adolf Hitler's "trip to the Spanish border shows that Germany's position is difficult."

"If the situation were as the Axis newspapers try to portray it," the wireless added, "would the Axis attempt so many political maneuvers at once, and would Hitler make such a trip?"

The Ankara commentator said Germany had run into difficulties in the attack on England and wanted "to use all European nations in this attack."

The radiocast also quoted an editorial by the Ankara newspaper Ulus which said:

"The small countries which so far have been asked only to stay neutral now are asked to make geographical changes based upon very vague foundations and sometimes directed against England. If the countries still out of the war have blood to let, it is left to them and it is yet to be seen if they (shall) bleed for themselves or other countries."

Pact Rumored Between Japan And Nanking

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Chronicle today quoted Kensuke Horinouchi, retiring Japanese Ambassador, as saying a peace agreement which lacked "final official action" had been reached between Chiang Kai-Shek, Chinese Generalissimo, and Wang Ching-wei, the Japanese-installed ruler at Nanking.

Mr. Horinouchi, the newspaper said, stated that the agreement was reached "recently," but that he did not know when the terms would be disclosed.

"The terms, I should think, are along the lines stated by the Japanese Government two years ago," he was quoted.

[At that time, Japan demanded that China join the anti-Comintern pact and allow stationing of a Japanese army in North China.]

Belgians to Fight For Great Britain; Turn Over Ships

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP) — The Belgian Government in London announced last night it had placed all Belgian shipping at the disposal of Great Britain and would fight for the Britons in an effort to liberate Belgium and King Leopold.

The size of the merchant fleet which escaped German seizure was not mentioned.

Finance Minister Camille Gutt explained in a radiocast that the arrival of Premier Hubert Pierlot and Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak in England now permitted him to make a full statement of the refugee government's position. Its aims, he said, include "restoration of our country's territorial integrity and of her independence."

A Belgian army unit has already been formed and has been entrusted with the defense of one sector of England, he said, adding "our next step will be to form a light armored brigade which will play its part when the moment comes."

Ace of Royal Air Force Receives High Honor

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Squadron Leader Ronald Gustave Kellett, whose squadron is credited with destroying 113 German planes in one month, was awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

[Germany's ace is Maj. Werner Mölders, who now claims 51 planes, including 14 downed in Spain.]

Illinois Plant Closed By Rift Over Wages

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. (AP)—A strike, which a representative of the National Defense Commission had attempted to avert, shut down the plant of the Aluminum Ore Company Oct. 24.

Thirteen hundred production employees walked out following the company's rejection of a demand by the Aluminum Workers' Union (American Federation of Labor) for a general wage increase of 2 to 5 cents an hour. Wage negotiations had been under way since last July 1.

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Hoover Sees New Deal Headed for Type of National Socialism

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 25 (AP)—Herbert Hoover asserted last night that the New Deal is creating an economic system which drifts "down the suicide road of national socialism."

Urging the election of Wendell L. Willkie as President, Mr. Hoover in his address prepared for a Republican rally in Columbus Auditorium and radiocast nationally, viewed the third term tradition as a check upon personal power which he said President Roosevelt had built "to a dangerous point in this republic."

Following is Mr. Hoover's text:

Tonight I shall speak on the Third Term issue. Next Thursday night from Lincoln, Nebraska, I shall speak upon our foreign relations.

This republic has since the beginning held this tradition that there should be no third term for Presidents. That is not just a tradition, like a silk hat for funerals. It has been an unwritten provision in our Constitution. It represents the resolute determination of every generation of Americans that there shall be no such soil for the growth of personal power in this republic.

Other speakers have emphasized its historic backgrounds. I propose to deal with this question in its relation to the forces in motion right now in this year 1940.

Nor do I need to spend time on the question of indispensability of any one man in a representative republic. If we have arrived at that dearth of ability the republic is already gone.

Higher Than Partisanship

In the last 20 years representative government has been abandoned or destroyed in two-thirds of the world by the rise of personal power. I do not suggest that Mr. Roosevelt aspires to be a dictator. It is however understatement to say that he has builded personal power to a dangerous point in this republic.

Moreover, there are forces and men around him who are implacably pushing further and further in that direction. The exact reason that this tradition has been a living force over all these years is to meet just such a situation as this. The reasons why that rampart of freedom should be maintained are far higher than partisanship. They reach to the foundations of free men and women.

But before I explore further let me say something about "power" in men and in government itself.

In Europe they constantly use the word "power" in a connotation that was at one time strange to many Americans.

They refer to "power" over people as if it were an implement, or a property, the possession of which is handed and pushed about among men or groups, or parties. They speak of men grasping for "power." They talk of giving the "power" to this man or that.

Public Mind Manipulated

They speak of it as a sort of game. It is a game of chicanery. It is not a game of open covenants openly arrived at. The word "leadership" is always their public disguise.

Those who play with power the world over contend they are working for the public good. This grasping for power is universally based on manipulating the public mind with emotional appeals to fear, to greed, and to hate.

And the rise of every dictator in Europe has been through step by step yielding of powers to the "leader" by the legislative body in the name of emergency.

And now the word "power" has come into America. We at one time thought that the power belonged in the people. We thought public officials were the servants of the people who never parted with the "power." Now we talk much about the "power" of the President.

Is there any single person in America who is so ignorant that he does not know the gigantic growth of the personal power of the President during this last seven years?

I can perhaps speak of this growth of power and its dangerous use in the hands of bureaucracy from more experience than most people.

We have no time here to catalogue the extraordinary powers that have been yielded by the Congress to the President. They number in scores. In economic powers alone they shape up into so-called planned economy.

Power Seen Misused

Therein we have been steadily building Presidential control or dictation of taxation, governmental expenditures, money, credit, foreign exchange, banking, industrial production and distribution, prices, wages, hours, what the farmer can plant and reap, and who shall or shall not receive governmental relief.

Regulation of business intended to prevent the abuses of minorities has been transformed into dictating the conduct of business by good men. These powers include the government in business in competition with the citizen. All this points toward an American breed of national socialism. And there are extraordinary powers outside the economic field.

At no time has one of these powers been voluntarily surrendered back to the people or the Congress. In some of these cases the right of the individual even to appeal to the courts has been limited. And now Mr. Roosevelt opposes the Logan-Walter bill, which simply restores the right of the citizen to the protection of the courts.

Claims Liberties Shackled

Finally, Mr. Roosevelt himself states: "We have built up new instruments of public power"—please note the use of that word "power"—which he says could "provide shackles for the liberties of the people." He is right. The liberties of the people have been shackled.

All this in seven years represents a greater peacetime expansion of power in the office of President than has taken place in all the previous 140 years. And within the past few months we see that the inevitable phase of power-fed officials in the assumption of power to over-ride the law.

The third term tradition is a direct check upon this personal power. In the face of this perilous increase of personal power, is this any time for America to surrender forever this vital check upon power?

In all the centuries of the struggle to establish liberty under the rule of law, humanity has builded stone by stone the safeguards against personal power. Every school child knows, or should know, that the reason why this republic of free men has flourished longer than any republic in modern history is because power was divided among the three branches as check and balance each upon the other.

This rise of personal power over the last seven years has been at the disastrous weakening of the legislative and judicial branches.

Legislation Jammed Through

The sinister word "must" still rings in our ears. Legislative action has been repeatedly jammed through without debate or consideration. Nobody will deny that the majority of the Congress have been reduced to a rubber stamp for the Executive. They don't deny it themselves.

The control of executive expenditures by the legislative arm has been the battle of the people against dictatorial grasp since Edward I. That is the very root of the people's power. Men died over centuries to secure it. And yet time after time in the last seven years we have seen it surrendered by gigantic unchecked lump appropriations. We have seen exposure after exposure of Congressional beguilement by the pork barrel and its intimidation by threat of loss of patronage.

If we examine the fate of wrecked republics through the world we find the first symptoms in the weakening of the legislative arm. Subservience in legislative halls is the spot where liberty commits suicide.

And how about weakening of the judicial arm? The majority members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, both Republicans and Democrats, who voted against Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to pack the Supreme Court said among other things:

Government of Men

"It would subjugate the courts to the will . . . of the President and thereby destroy the independence of the judiciary . . . It points the way to evasion of the Constitution . . . violates every sacred tradition of American democracy . . . makes this government one of men rather than one of law . . ."

Does not that scathing denunciation breathe with the odor of grasp for personal power?

The indignation which swept the country at that attempt to pack the court was an inspiring monument in popular government. For here the people demonstrated an understanding of one of the most profound yet subtle safeguards of human liberty — the independence of judges.

You may think the President's power dive on the Supreme Court failed. It did not. We have seen the Court weakened steadily with complaisant appointments. Who will say that the Court now is as great a check upon the personal power of the President as it has always been in the past?

Do you restore these protections of free men when you abandon the third-term check on the rise of personal power?

All these powers have been obtained on the ground of emergency. That emergency was said to be poverty, unemployment and a prostrate agriculture.

10,000,000 Jobless

After seven years we have 10,000,000 unemployed; we have 18,000,000 people on Government relief; we have several million farmers barely keeping above water by Government subsidy; we have business living in a fictitious fever of military contracts, but underneath free enterprise is paralyzed with fear of these very powers; we have a deficit without hope of balance; we have increased the public debt by twenty-five billion; we have a country disunited and divided.

It was said there was no time for the normal discussion of these measures by the people and the Congress. When we look back on this long list of failures during the 65,520 hours of this Administration it is obvious at least there was no 24-hour hurry.

Is it not time that these gigantic powers be reviewed perchance this growth of power has been either futile or actually defeating its purpose?

Will that desperately needed view of these powers be made by surrender of the third-term check?

Behind all these direct actions has been an even more sinister build up of personal power in this republic.

One Party System

One characteristic of totalitarian government is that there is only one political party. The Nazi Party rules Germany, the Communist Party rules Russia, the Fascist Party rules Italy. And no one else is allowd to chirp. Herein does the head of totalitarian government differ somewhat from the old-fashioned one-man dictator. He is a "leader" who compels his followers to follow.

The European "leader" has different departments for urging unanimity on his followers. They have a department of political machines made of officeholders. These officeholders control the loaves and fishes for everybody.

They have a department of intimidation, with its final home a concentration camp. They have a purge department for those who object. They have a department of self-glorification. They have a department of hate. They have a department of emergencies. The leader must always be finding a new emergency when the old one wears out—like riding a bicycle he cannot get off. The "leader" also holds to the doctrine of indispensability.

These European dictators also have a department of international power politics. And the grimmest fact of all is that each one of these totalitarians eventually has ended in war.

"Shower of Manna"

I do not suggest that the New Deal has copied these totalitarian tactics. It is probably only the coincidence of action among all those who build up personal power.

The New Deal has also developed a department of machine politics. They have mobilized about 1,500,000 Federal and State officials who are allied with the New Deal party. And these office holders are the "power" over the great shower of manna which must or may be rained on one-third of our unfortunate homes through relief or subsidies or government contracts.

Those who deny that this power is exerted over voters might remember that even some Democratic Senators revolted and, with Republican aid, passed the Hatch Act. But after all, that act does not really control the individual officers in the political machine. To prove violation you must catch more evidence than merely a hint passed out of the corner of some official's mouth or the activities of his wife.

And do I need recall the gigantic city machines built up and reinforced by Federal expenditures.

The New Deal Party has also established an intimidation department. We do not have physical concentration camps but the New Deal has erected a large number of intellectual concentration camps.

You will recall one devoted to corporations and other third-degree sweating of thousands of dollars for New Deal campaign books. You will recall the intimidations of the labor board.

However, the most widely established intellectual concentration camp is the one to which opponents are condemned through the highly developed art of smearing.

Cites Self Glorification

And do I need recall that the New Deal has builded power upon hate? Without a semblance of trial men have been condemned to the intellectual cells of "reactionary," "Nazi," "men opposed to national welfare."

In this building of power the New Deal Party also has a self-glorification department. I need only point out the 1,400 ex-newspapermen who are now in every bureau and department of government and whose job it is to propagate their special bureau or department by continuous print or on the air. That they work hard at it is evidenced by the fact that, although the Government's franked mail, if it had to pay postage, averaged about $9,000,000 per annum for the 12 years before the New Deal. It has now increased to over $35,000,000, or about 600 per cent.

I mentioned that the leader of these totalitarian parties in Europe has a gentle habit of purging any opponents who may arise in his own party. The New Deal established that department also. It is true that some indignation arose in the Democratic Party over this department. When the Senatorial purge was on they used harder words than urbanity permits to me.

Quotes Newspapers

The Atlanta Constitution said: "He would turn the United States Senate into a gathering of Charley McCarthys, with himself as Edgar Bergen."

Charlotte (Va.) Observer: ". . . a new Napoleon. . . . Crucifixion of the inherent liberties of the people."

Norfolk (Va.) Dispatch: ". . . a personal ambition for unquestioned power."

Baltimore Sun: ". . . an act of executive arrogance."

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle: ". . . we must forget political independence as a thing dead and reconcile ourselves to complete dictation from the Chief Executive."

New Orleans States: "What right has Mr. Roosevelt to dictate to the people . . . how they shall vote?"

Nashville (Tenn.) Banner: ". . . the power-drunk Chief Executive."

Lynchburg (Va.) Advance, owned by Senator Glass, says: "Are the people of the 48 States to select their representatives in Congress or is the President of the United States to perform that duty for them and thereby become a national dictator?"

If I understand these words they are intended to connote despotic tendencies.

A few days ago Mr. Roosevelt sought to dismiss all this by the statement that "No dictator ever dared to run the gantlet of a really free election." That is not the answer. The answer is that there can be no free election with such a political machine as the New Deal. Does any man believe that even today ten million households are not tied to this party by other forces than pure reason?

After Four Years

Do you want to give another four years of building up of a single undefeatable party? After four years more, then what? Does not the surrender of the third-term tradition lead to a political machine which can elect to a fourth term or even a life term?

There is another method of building personal power in this republic. It is old enough phenomena in democracies but never before has it been developed into so efficient a system.

Self-government is based on moral and spiritual concepts. The Government must in itself represent the highest ideals of a people. If it fails it destroys the foundation of free government.

Honesty is one of these concepts. There are three kinds of dishonesty in this world. There is money dishonesty. There is political dishonesty. There is intellectual dishonesty. The last is a term of politeness.

It was intellectual dishonesty that Lincoln referred to when he said you cannot fool all the people all the time. But it can be made into a system that will fool them long enough to bring them to disaster.

Hard Words Recalled

Now I can perhaps make myself more clear by a few examples.

The reasons given for packing the Supreme Court is a vivid illustration. I do not refer to the merits but to the reasons given for this action.

Again politeness of Republicans toward the President of the United States limits their use of hard words. I have, however, some expressions from those who supported Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Walter Lippmann's expressions include "trick," "lack of good faith," "lawless legality," "use of the letter to violate the spirit," "degrading," "misleading," "injures the moral foundations of the republic."

The Democratic New York Times uses the words "political sharp practice."

The Democratic Baltimore Sun says "devious," "deceptive," "an intent to deceive."

Some Democratic Senators used all the other synonyms—"unmoral reasons," "camouflage," "hypocrisy," etc. I could continue indefinitely these exclamations of pain from Democratic supporters. It would seem that at least they intend to connote undue personal power.

Another intellectual dishonesty that has been put over the country is that the New Deal represents liberalism. Mr. Roosevelt scarcely ever makes an address that he does not refer to "we liberals." He summons all liberals to join him. Earl Browder and Harry Bridges were joiners for a long time. But you cannot be or make a liberal by just shouting "liberal" and denouncing everybody else as "reactionary." Even in these days the test of the Greatest Leader of humanity still holds: "By their fruits ye shall known them. Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?"

Totalitarian Liberalism

The thorns are a sort of totalitarian liberalism with a benevolent gadget. Those are the people who believe they can preserve civil liberty and do away with economic liberty. The thistles are intellectual dishonesty.

True liberalism seeks all legitimate freedom in the confident belief that without such freedom the pursuit of all other blessings is in vain. The whole spirit of liberalism is to free men. It is not to set bounds to it by increasing the domination either of bureaucrats or economic groups.

By way of bureaucrats the New Deal has pinned 124 new bureaus and 500,000 more officials on the American people. Through the NRA and several other acts they tried to pin more economic tyranny upon us than exists even in Italy where the model came from.

One of the great triumphs of true liberalism was the independence of the judiciary. Some appointments to the Supreme Court are about as liberal as Charles the First and Hanging Judge Jeffery.

Another one of the triumphs of true liberalism was the independence of the legislative arm. This yes-yes manipulation of Congress has a counterpart in that great liberal George III.

Mr. Roosevelt one time repeated a well-known saying that increasing government debt was the rock upon which liberal governments are wrecked. He was talking about five billion then. When it becomes thirty billion it is not a rock, it is an investment and is liberalism.

Copious Spending

The real birth of the Liberal party in England came from the reform of the rotten-borough elections. Hague, Kelly and others sit in the high places at the New Deal.

I have already pointed out Mr. Roosevelt's own admission, "We have built up new instruments of power," which he admits "could prove shackles for the liberty of the people." Is that liberalism?

The definition of liberal they have adhered to is one in the dictionary which implies copious spending. But that dictionary definition implies spending one's own money.

I could collect some hard words on this pseudo-liberalism from Democrats who were deserted by the New Deal but I shall not take your time. Anyway, they are the same words as those applied to the Supreme Court transaction.

And the overall piece of intellectual dishonesty is the effort to cover up all this building up of personal power and Fascist tendencies in Government by ceaseless denunciation of everybody and sundry as Nazis and Fascists.

I could go on with example after example of this particular method of building personal power in the republic, but there is not time tonight.

Money dishonesty is less destructive to democracy than intellectual dishonesty. We can put people in jail for money dishonesty. But intellectual and political dishonesty poisons the minds of the people. It degenerates every standard of truth. We cannot put people in jail for it. We have the laborious job of putting them out of public office.

Do you not think we should hold to the third-term tradition as a check on the building up of this kind of power?

Art of Fooling People

Within the last ninety days we have seen a complete demonstration of all this varied method of building personal power. You recollect the spontaneity of the third-term nomination by the last New Deal convention.

It demonstrated an unparalleled grasp for personal power in the republic. It demonstrated that a political machine has been built for personal power. It demonstrated the high art of fooling the people.

Here again the urbanity of debate leads me to leave the descriptive words to Mr. Roosevelt's one-time supporters. Surely when they exclaim in great pain they are likely to be both truthful and violent. They are by their nature more used to hard words than Republicans.

But before I come to their remarks let us glimpse at the scene of that convention in Chicago. Beginning last March, a number of States held Democratic primaries for President. The Jeffersonian Democrats wanted an open convention openly arrived at.

If Mr. Roosevelt had not wanted a third term he could have withdrawn his name from those primaries with a ten-word telegram and had an open convention. He did not. Then a member of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet went early to Chicago. He was Mr. Roosevelt's most intimate friend. He lived actually in the White House. I don't suppose they ever discussed the third term. And Mr. Hopkins sat in smoke-filled rooms, urging leaders, telephoning the White House hourly.

Rejoices Over 'Prayers'

Madame Secretary Perkins describes the scene of the convention as having the air of a prayer meeting. I rejoice to know that these officeholders were engaged in prayer. It was especially gratifying to see Miss Perkins, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Kelly and Mr. Hague all sitting together on the stage engaged in prayer.

You will recollect that down in the cellar of the convention hall a gentleman who held the office of Superintendent of Sewers in the Kelly-Nash machine hooked in on the loud-speaker system. His job was to yell spontaneously at all times that this State or that demanded Roosevelt. Some of the State delegates were obviously surprised at the news.

Once in a while he slipped in a yell that "Mayor Kelly wants Roosevelt." Here he was on truthful ground. A press dispatch observed that this deathless voice from the sewers would echo down the corridors of time. Mr. Hopkins must have been surprised by this voice of the people. Anyway, they said Mr. Roosevelt, was drafted.

Now, let us see what Mr. Roosevelt's former supporters say about this transaction.

Raymond Clapper, a most earnest New Dealer, present at the convention, quotes Mr. Roosevelt's message to the convention that he "has never had and has not today any desire or purpose to continue in office or to be a candidate," etc. Mr. Clapper continues: "I simply do not believe that. . . . I don't believe that statement is the truth. Up to that message I had faith in Mr. Roosevelt. I have so no longer." He moans that "something has gone out of public life."

My own view is that something came into it eight years ago. Mr. Clapper is naturally unhappy at this awakening after these years he had spent of pouring vitriol on all those who have constantly protested against these power methods.

Expressions Listed

I must not take your time with a multitude of other quotations I have collected. But among the journalists who supported Mr. Roosevelt in previous elections I find such expressions as "machine politics," "a job holders' job," "debasement of party organization," "synthetic," "power draft," "spurious call," "fraud," "hypocrisy," "trend to dictatorship," "imperils the nation's free institutions and menaces democracy," "same argument equally good for life term," "they want power at the price of democracy." All of which shows that we Republicans understate the case.

To sum up—it is not only a tradition against a third term about which we are concerned. We are concerned with a vital check upon the rise of personal power in the republic. There has been a gigantic and insidious building up of personal power of the President during these two terms. The President himself admits these powers provide shackles upon liberty which may be dangerous.

Promises Not Kept

Many of these extraordinary powers have been obtained under claims of emergencies which proved not to exist or to have expired. Despite many promises, there has been no return of these dangerous powers or the unused powers, or those which proved futile or for which emergencies have passed.

In building up these powers the independence of the Supreme Court, the Congress and the local government has been degraded. Methods of intellectual dishonesty have been used in creating this personal power. A political machine has been built which places all free election in jeopardy. An economic system is being created which drifts steadily away from free men and free enterprise down the suicide road of National Socialism.

Under assumptions of personal power we are steadily drifting toward war. And one result of the use of these powers has been to stifle the restoration of productive employment, and a prosperous agriculture, and to involve the peace of the American people.

Safeguards against the rise of personal power in a Republic go back 2,200 years before the founding of our government. From the bitter experience of the Greek democracies, Plato gave the greatest exposition of all time upon the forces which make the rise, the decline and the fall of democracies. Their decline and fall came from the insidious rise of personal power. That statement has been the warning to all democracies over more than two thousand years.

From all these centuries of experience the founding fathers learned one certain thing. Potent safeguards must be held against the rise of personal power. And the unwritten law of our land against the third term is an integral part of that check.

No Academic Discussion

This is no academic discussion remote from the life of a single person in our country. These are forces which unless they be restrained bring suffering to every cottage.

Surely, no sector of the American people has more or better reason to fear the consequences of personal power than the workmen and farmers of the United States. Trade unionists across the seas fought the concept of personalized government and the entrenchment of a vast and self-perpetuating bureaucracy.

They learned in bitterness that what an all-powerful bureaucracy bestowed with one hand it could take away with the other. And farmers in the end found themselves not independent men but tenants of bureaucracy. We have not gone that far. These are the steps which lead that way.

A dozen democracies who have started on these governmental, political and moral paths have crashed in dictatorship. We can have no doctrine of indispensability in this Republic.

And may I add a personal word to my countrymen. During these last 25 years I have been an intimate witness to these forces in nations which endanger the lives, the security and the freedom of those who cannot protect themselves—the great mass of ordinary people.

Dikes Must Hold

I have had to deal with these destructive floods in many nations. I have seen the dikes which protect the rights and security of men become soft and have seen crevasses break through the protective levees, pouring disaster and revolution before them. The homes, the savings, the jobs of workers, the farmers—all become engulfed in the flood of destitution and poverty. The ideals of nations and peoples are carried away.

I do not say these things will finally overwhelm America. I believe that somewhere somehow the floods which bring these horrors will be stopped. But if they are to be stopped it must be by holding the dikes strong. Our dikes are weaker and softer today than ever before in our history. Now is the time to strengthen, not to weaken, these embankments. You can give that needed strength only by holding strong to this unwritten provision in our Constitution against the rise of personal power in our republic.

We are almost the last stand in this world today of representative government under which only limited powers rest in any man's hand. If we are to make sure that kind of government is not to perish we must do it here and now by the election of Wendell Willkie.

Buttoning Up for Nov. 5

A Few Samples of 1940 Campaign Buttons

Novelty manufacturers say more buttons are being worn in the current Presidential campaign than in any previous campaign. All types and varieties are being sold, although, curiously enough, most of the purchasers seem to be wearing them inside their pockets, baring the buttons to the light of day only when they are in the company of persons of similar political persuasion. A few of the most popular buttons are shown above.

Button, Button, Who's Got a Button? In This Campaign Everyone Has

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The United States in the midst of one of the most critical Presidential campaigns of recent years has become button conscious. Several of the leading manufacturers of campaign buttons report outputs of a million and more a day and predict that the total by election day will far exceed the figures of the 1936 campaign, which reached a new high of 86,000,000 at a cost of $427,000 for the two major parties.

Dealers who laid in a stock of automobile stickers and plates bearing campaign slogans, a popular mode af expression in former years, say they have lost money on the venture. Drivers, they explain, find that partisan-marked cars in sections where the driver's political leaning is unpopular are liable to mysterious mishaps.

Nor do lifelike portraits of the two leading candidates and their running mates cajole voters from home and store windows as in days gone by. No, it's all done with buttons, little tin or celluloid disks whose minute surfaces reflect the partisanship of a nation.

There is a difference too in the button situation itself in this October of 1940 from that of other Presidential years. Where in 1936 Landon sunflowers and Roosevelt smiles bloomed boldly on masculine lapels and feminine blouse fronts, the vogue this year is to wear your button in your pocket. The 1940 game might well be called "Button in the Hole." For as you walk along the streets you notice comparatively few citizens flaunting their party emblems and slogans.

But wherever two or three persons of the same political persuasion are gathered together it is almost certain that before long someone will pull from his pocket a button with one of the hundreds of "novelty" slogans that have made the 1940 campaign button unique in the history of political Americana. For while the 700,000 buttons ordered by Oren Root Jr., in anticipation of the outcome of the Republican Convention were mainly of the usual "Vote For Willkie" type, during the intervening months the American wisecracking genius has produced slogans that run the gamut from the clever to the ridiculous.

We are tenderly urged to "Learn To Say President Willkie;" admonished that "We The People Need Willkie" and reminded that we want "No More Fireside Chats," and "No Third Term." We are sternly warned of "Fourth Terms and Dictators." These, needless to say, are the Republican utterances.

The Democratic muse runs to more complacent reflections as befits insiders looking out on the tumult and the shouting from a safer vantage point. "Carry On F. D. R.," "Re-Elect Our President" and "Two Good Terms Deserve Another," are samples of the Roosevelt lyrics.

Wallace in Address at Detroit Links New Deal to Prosperity

DETROIT, Oct. 25 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, differentiating between what he called the New Deal and "Wall Street" theories of prosperity, appealed to labor last night to vote Democratic in the interests of business growth.

The Vice-Presidential candidate, in a prepared address, declared that the New Deal had been working, "in the face of constant Republican obstruction," to build "national strength and prosperity from the ground up."

"Republican leaders keep repeating that they know how to make jobs," Mr. Wallace said. "They tell you that Roosevelt has dried up the springs of enterprise.

"The figures show that the growth of new enterprises under a Republican administration was blighted. Then came Roosevelt, with all the policies that the Republicans thought would discourage enterprise.

New Enterprises

"But starting in 1933, the new enterprises opened up were 13,000 more than those that closed down, and there has been a net increase ever since, ranging up to 49,000 a year."

Mr. Wallace said that new enterprises had "sprung up in great numbers" during the Roosevelt administration because "there were millions more men employed and spending their wages."

"The same Republicans who tell you the country is on the verge of bankruptcy scramble to subscribe for its bonds whenever they get a chance," he said.

Mr. Wallace said the Republicans had adopted a slogan, "What helps business helps you," but he said that, in effect, they were telling the country that whatever helps the "financial manipulators of Wall Street" helps worker and farmer.

Service to Farmer

At Lansing, Mich., Mr. Wallace said that "either the Republicans mean to cut off" some of the Roosevelt administration's services to the farmer 'or else their talk about bureaucracy does not mean anything except empty oratory to catch votes."

Making a campaign swing by motor across Michigan, Mr. Wallace declared here that "the Republican candidate cries pitifully about the Government taking away our liberties."

"No wonder," he continued. "The New Deal Government has taken away the liberty of the Consumers Power Company (a Michigan utility and subsidiary of Commonwealth & Southern) to block the rural electrification cooperatives. One question you always want to ask when you hear about liberty being destroyed: Whose liberty? Liberty of the common people or liberty of the Liberty League?"

"It is not enough," he said, "to be in favor of science or of liberty or of democracy. You must also be able to recognize them when you see them, and then to work for their promotion."

Air Cadet Corps For School Girls Formed in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Nearly 600 school girls between the ages of 12 and 18 years enrolled in the Canadian Girl Air Cadet Corps on the opening enrollment day.

A sister organization of the Canadian Boy Air Cadet Corps, which was formed in 1937 by C. H. McKinnin, a flying officer in the R. A. F. during the last war, the Girl Cadet Corps was also founded by Mr. McKinnon. The boys' association, which is Dominion-wide, has now 2,000 cadets.

The course offered by the Girls Corps will include aeronautics, theory of flight, signalling, wireless telegraphy and drill, and will be a five year course. The movement is entirely voluntary, the only expense involved being the uniform.

Big Turkey Crop; Prices Tend Lower

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Americans can begin whetting their appetites now for extra large servings of roast turkey for their Thanksgiving dinners.

There will be a bountiful supply of turkey meat. The largest crop in the Nation's history is being fattened and prepared for market. Farm officials estimate that at least 15,000,000 birds of this year's 33,138,000 crop will be sold within the next five or six weeks.

These birds, added to supplies already in cold storage, would provide sufficient meat, officials said, to give each American man, woman and child about two pounds for holiday consumption.

That, with all the trimmings, is a lot of eating.

Largely because of the huge supply, prices are expected to be slightly less than a year ago.

Text of Willkie Speech at Akron

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 25 (AP)—Following is a text prepared by Wendell L. Willkie for delivery here last night:

Our goal is a secure, free nation of independent citizens, fully employed.

Tonight I want to talk to you about something that will help us reach that goal. I want to discuss with you, very frankly, something we all talk about, but most of us do not understand—collective bargaining.

There are no two words in our modern speech which are given so much lip-service, but which are so little understood. Yet, unless we do understand what they mean, we cannot accomplish the ends we seek to achieve by collective bargaining.

Jobs cannot be created for the 9,000,000 unemployed Americans unless there is a full understanding of collective bargaining. But if we do understand, and use collective bargaining properly, then the standard of living will inevitably rise, and the prosperity and the independence of the farmer can be permanently restored.

And if we do develop collective bargaining to the utmost, the farmer will have to greatly expand his production in order to satisfy the needs of the industrial worker. The consuming needs of the American people have not begun to be met. Effective co-operation, mutual understanding between the Government, labor, industry and agriculture, depends in large part upon a full realization by all of us of the possibilities of collective bargaining.

"America Not Divisible"

One of the first basic principles of modern American life is the inevitable and close relationship between labor and management.

It has taken America many bitter and foolish years to learn that the relationship between labor and capital is like the relationship between the two arms of your body. The blood stream of each is common to both. Far-sighted pioneers in the labor movement have known for generations that true collective bargaining between equals is one of the surest guarantees we have that democracy may be preserved.

Another basic factor in modern American life is the relationship between industry, which must include both the workers and management, and agriculture.

The simple, obvious, plain truth is that America is not divisible. It is one. And what hurts one, hurts all. What profits one, profits all.

Thet New Deal shows no evidence of knowing these things. No Administration can lead America safely through the hazards of this war-torn world unless it fully understands that America is one.

Contrary to the New Deal theorists, Government must understand life as it is, before Government can work out plans for life as it ought to to be.

Idleness Called Unsolved

One sordid, sorry fact of American life we must recognize at once is the fact that nearly 9,000,000 Americans are without jobs today. Many have been without jobs for years. Whatever brought about our present problem of unemployment, one thing is plain: the New Deal has not solved that problem after eight years of power.

And today, all that it offers to you is permanent unemployment on a gigantic scale.

In other words, after they have manipulated and mutilated the national credit—after they have doubled the national debt, the over-all result, the terrible over-all result, is that we are in the same critical position in 1940 that we have been in during the New Deal's two terms in office. Over 9,000,000 citizens are still without jobs, and millions of Americans are without a break, except at the pleasure of the New Deal.

We must and we shall continue relief until every unemployed American has a job made available to him. Furthermore, we shall support labor in every social gain it has made. These gains, for which the New Deal claims exclusive credit, were achieved over a period of many years by far-sighted labor leadership, by the sweat, the toil and the agony of the workers themselves.

The credit belongs primarily to labor. In the broader view, the social gains should not be regarded as something of importance only to the workers of our American society.

Credited in States

They are important gains, essential gains—to all Americans, to our whole way of life. Wise employers and workers alike know that the social gains made during the present century have helped to create an atmosphere in which harmonious employer and worker relations can be developed; have helped enormously to further the principle of collective bargaining. And when I speak of social gains, I mean social gains made both nationally and in the several states.

In most instances, the great record for progressive legislation has been made in states which had, at the time, Republican Governors and Legislatures.

The record of black reaction and failure to enact even the most elementary social legislation has been made in the states which have always been dominated by the party now in power.

Workmen's compensation acts, unemployment insurance, old-age insurance, putting a ceiling on the number of hours a man or a woman might work, and putting a floor below which no employer can go in the amount of wages he pays—these are but a part of the social gains that must be considered today. They are a foundation on which we can, and from which we can expand our production, increase the number of jobs, and improve the standards of living of our people.

We shall not stop with the gains already made. We shall press forward toward the mark. The old age of all Americans must be made secure. Our administration will aim to make old age a time of contentment and security; a time of rest and independence.

Pledges Drive to End Slums

One of the most important contributions we want to make to American life is better housing. We intend to put the whole power of government behind a drive to abolish the slums of our great cities, and to give decent housing to all our people both in the cities and on the farms.

America should be a land where there is no wrong side of the railroad tracks, and we will make it just that.

Such improvements in our life, such basic social reforms cannot be isolated from the other aims of our society. They are intimately interwoven with the other aims. Collective bargaining, considered in its broader sense, is a means of interweaving them. Collective bargaining educates our society to the need for those things. And on the other hand, if we have those things, the attitudes of those who are gathered around the table to bargain collectively will be both more enlightened and more receptive.

I believe that it is only through collective bargaining in this broadest sense that we can keep faith with the 500,000 young Americans who enter the mature life of America each year.

The New Deal's methods of keeping faith with these young people is to treat them as problem children whose only hope is a Government handout. American youth shall not be regarded as a surplus to be plowed under into the muck of Fascist or Communist doctrine.

Young Ameriea wants a Government that will, with their help, clear the road to productive opportunity for every American.

Asks Youth for Help and Toil

I offer them the chance—and I ask their help, their toil, and their sacrifice to get America back on the broad, strong road of increased production and jobs for all.

This is not an easy chance I lay upon them. It means hard work for all of us.

It means a return to the American proposition that if you want to get something done, pitch in and do it.

The New Deal speaks of the right of collective bargaining as something that has been accomplished.

We know that isn't true. We do know that the National Labor Relations Act is on the statute books. But so are many thousands of other laws.. That isn't enough. Laws to be effective must be accepted, and the task for the future is to educate labor and management to the possibilities inherent in collective bargaining.

The truth is, the New Deal has done nothing—and it has said nothing—to indicate any understanding of the important fact that collective bargaining is more than a social gain for labor; nothing to show that it knows that collective bargaining is the very basis of further development and expansion of American industry under a democratic system.

Bargaining and Liberty Linked

I think it is true to say that our great problem today as it affects not only labor but also the entire Nation is to achieve strength and full protection, without sacrificing the individual liberties upon which this whole American system of life depends.

Collective bargaining is one of the solid supports of the whole concept of individual liberty in our modern industrial society.

Individual liberty cannot be maintained today except in a democracy.

Democracy cannot survive unless it is productive.

Unless we go on making more and more goods, unless we go on making more and more jobs, democracy cannot pull through.

You cannot have a growing economy except by understanding and co-operation between labor and management.

Understanding and co-operation can be achieved between management and labor only through collective bargaining by representatives of labor's own free choice.

Collective bargaining as conceived by the New Deal is not true collective bargaining. The New Deal concept is a reactionary concept.

The true purpose of collective bargaining is to achieve a co-ordination of effort by the American people and co-operation between them.

Asks Unity, Co-operation

Other democracies have failed simply because their leaders despaired of solving problems by the voluntary co-ordination and co-operation of their people. The defeatism of their leaders resulted in abject surrender to Fascism.

Let us not, by perpetuating the New Deal in office, run the risk that our democracy shall likewise fail. Let us unite to make effective our democratic life.

Only a strong, fully armed nation can live in peace in today's world. It is not hard for a dictatorship to be strong in a military sense. But a democracy can be strong and fully armed only when the leaders of all the people co-operate in production.

Unless that is achieved through a unity of action that does not sacrifice the essentials of freedom, the democracy will collapse, because democracy and freedom are one and inseparable. And if democracy collapses here, the people will have lost the battle, with or without war.

Fortunately, both labor and management know that our democracy can stand only if the Government has a broad understanding of the unity of interests of the various groups in the nation.

Every realist knows that in spite of the unity of interest in America, there naturally arise specific conflicts in motives, conflicts in immediate interests between labor and management.

Both management and workers understand this.

Management, as the representative of ownership, has as its immediate concern the stability of business, profits, and property rights.

"Community of Interests"

Simultaneously, labor has as its immediate interest, improvement in wages and working conditions so that its share of the national income may be secured.

But while labor and management are thus in competition on the surface of things, fundamentally there is a deep community of interests between them. For instance, it is to management's advantage to create high wages and it is to labor's advantage that the business should operate at a profit.

Collective bargaining should be the process employed to make manifest the essential unity between labor and management and to achieve for each an equitable participation in our democracy.

The New Deal has created bad blood between certain groups in industry and certain groups in labor. With the help of the leaders, both of labor and industry, I want to put an end to this era of bad feeling. I want to unify the spirit of America.

With the help of both we cannot fail.

We shall seek to solve this crisis in Government leadership by bringing into the policy-making divisions of government the leaders of labor, as well as the leaders of industry and agriculture.

We shall delegate to these understanding and competent men the great job of combining American ability into a great voluntary movement toward unity.

Ours shall be an all-American Administration all for America, and America for all.

Join with me in this crusade to bring the Government of the United States back to the people of the United States.

SEC Officer Lauds Willkie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Under Wendell L. Willkie's presidency of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, an investigation by Securities and Exchange Commission officials "found Mr. Willkie's company one of the most ably managed and successful of its kind in the country," and "also found Mr. Willkie to be a forthright individual who never at any time sought any undeserved favors."

This statement was made by C. Roy Smith, former S. E. C. official, and released today by the Republican Campaign Committee office here. Substantially the same information was published in a "Letter to the Editor" of The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 24, from Mr. Smith's law office in Long Beach, Calif.

The Smith statement, according to Party headquarters, "is prompted because he fears that, at the last moment of the campaign, without giving Mr. Willkie any opportunity whatever to reply, radical New Dealers may attempt some spurious political attack upon him because of his business background."

Women Exhorted To Use Franchise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Declaring that at this critical hour in world history, when civilization itself seems threatened, women are needed as never before to add their support to our social order, Mrs. Rosamonde Wimberly of Converse College faculty told the Business and Professional Women's Club of Spartanburg that as women had the ballot they must assume the responsibilities of citizenship.

Discussing the topic, "Women Citizens—Participants in American Democracy," Mrs. Wimberly said:

"One of the rewards women received at the close of the first World War was the franchise. . . . Many women had labored as leaders and workers in the woman's movement and felt exultant in victory.

"Other women had disapproved of the widening of the franchise and determined to stay out of politics. Prophets of a new era foresaw women exerting a tremendous influence on the political order and purifying politics.

"Today we see the results of these views and predictions. Even now too many women are remaining aloof from politics."

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The Home Forum

More Words

THERE IS A fascination about picking words out of the air and putting them together which, I imagine, is comparable to nothing so much as to the feeling a painter must have for the colors on his palette. It is not quite fair to say that artists exploit color for its own sake; that Turner, for example, painted his famous skies just because he wanted to use crimson and orange or sapphire blue. But there is no doubt that he sought an excuse for mixing and spreading, experimenting, and exulting in the sheer use of color, playing on it as if it were an orchestra.

Some workers have the same feeling about words. They like to use words for their own sake, irrespective of what there is to be said. "Sure," declared Mrs. Malaprop, "if I reprehend anything in the world, it is the use of my oracular tongue, and a nice derangement of epitaphs."

I know how she felt. There are words in the dictionary that I have so much wanted to use that I have been tempted to "a nice derangement of epitaphs," and only diffidence has saved me.

* * *

For one, there is the word *ineluctable*. I do not know why it fascinates me, nor do I know why I have never been able to create a use for it; overpowering, irresistible, says the dictionary—literally, not to be struggled out from. It would not seem impossible to contrive a mention of something to which it would apply.

But I have not used it, and have rarely seen it used. Mrs. Humphry Ward chose it once as a synonym of inexorable, but I have a feeling that there ought to be a further hint of transcendency about it, of beauty, majesty, and blinding radiance; or have I "deranged" my "epitaphs" and confused it with ineffable? At any rate, I am convinced that it belongs to the grand manner of writing.

* * *

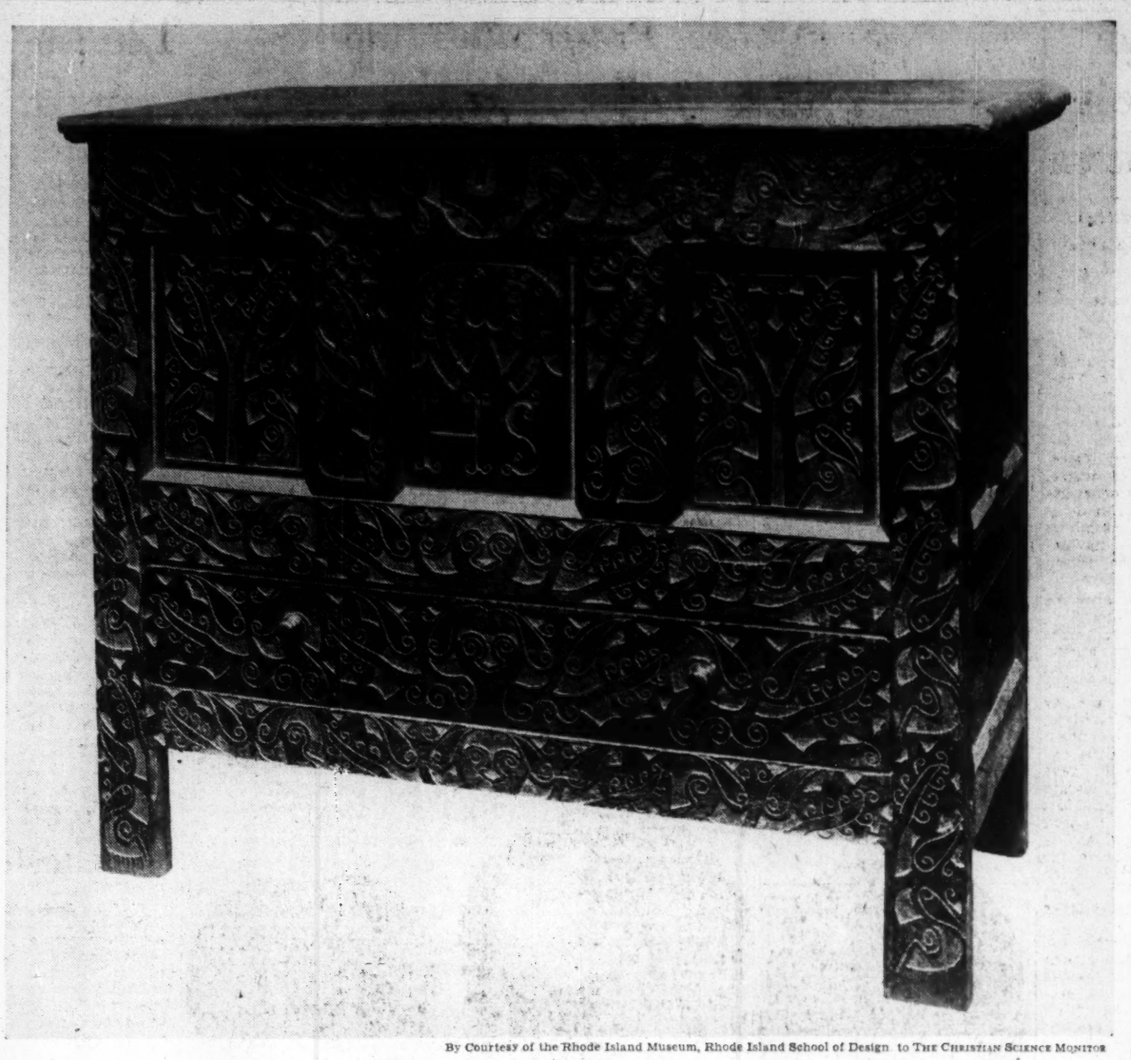
Another of my coveted words is *pellucid*. I like the way it looks on paper, so graceful and shapely, and even more I like the liquid sound of the double "l," the soft "c," and the cool tinkle of the word. Pellucid is a good deal more than lucid. Lucid is simply clear: clear to the vision, or clear to the understanding. Pellucid has in it the vestiges of the Latin per, meaning through, and in compounds intensifying the significance. Anyone can use lucid; poets use pellucid. Crystals and precious stones are pellucid, and streams, and the eyes of my cat; and sometimes a writer's style, though when it is so described is the time to look for reviewer's hyperbole. I have almost never used it, for I am no poet; but sometimes I hope to be brave enough to apply it to a brook I know, with brown stones in its bed.

* * *

Speaking of brooks reminds me of the word *brink*. A simple word—the river's brink, the brink of an abyss, the brink of decisive action. I like the word, with its "n" which inclines one gently to the margin of a declivity, and its "k" which checks one halfway over; but I don't get around to using it. Instead I say rim, or verge, or plain edge.

I like, too, the old-fashioned word *blow* for blossom, the noun as in shadblow, the verb as in poetry:

"Never yet was a springtime
When the buds forgot to blow."



By Courtesy of the Rhode Island Museum, Rhode Island School of Design to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARLY AMERICAN CHEST

THIS TYPE of American chest is named for Hadley, the town in Massachusetts where it was believed to have been manufactured. The Hadley chests are said to have been designed and made by Captain John Allis, grandnephew of the eminent cabinet maker, Nicholas Disbrowe.

This chest, made some time between 1690-1710, is of the one-drawer variety. The front, legs included, is covered with carvings of conventional flowers and leaves and incised linear ornaments. The carved-out surfaces are stippled, while the top is flat. The former were once colored black and red, but the pigment has disappeared.

While this is an ancient form of household furnishing, the Hadley chest indicates a step away from the sheer, ornate box, in the direction of the bureau, lowboy, and commode of later usage.

I am beginning to think that I have a fondness for words with "l," "m" or "n" in them, lulling, murmurous words, but one of my favorites has nothing somnolent about it. The word is *spacious*.

* * *

There is a noble, expansive word which has been put to consummate use—the spacious times of great Elizabeth—the spacious skies of "America, the Beautiful"—and best of all in the sublimity of Addison's majestic ode:

"The spacious firmament on high
With all the blue ethereal sky—"

Spacious opens the mouth and throat; it opens the eyes and the imagination. It is easy to use it a dozen times a day, if one traffics in things or thoughts that are big enough; but, because of those unapproachable precedents for its use, one is restrained from making it serve too common employment.

Sometimes a word haunts me for its size and its strangeness, or for chance associations. For all three reasons, *eleemosynary* lurks in a corner of my memory. When I think of it, I see a classroom, a white-bearded scholar in the teacher's chair, a thick textbook on General History, and a pupil faithfully repeating the words of her assignment: "Among the effects of the adoption of Christianity by Constantine the Great were (1) the rise of eleemosynary institutions," and so on to the end of the paragraph. From that day to this, the word has echoed in my ears; but, when I have been tempted to use it, it has always seemed simpler to say charitable. Eleemosynary is, nevertheless, a good word to unleash in conversation. I especially recommend it to persons who like to savor their words and get the full value out of enunciating them.

* * *

There are place-names, too, that deserve to have stories written about them just for the sake of memorializing their oddity—Peeptoad Road, Goose Neck Hill, Ginger Brook, Dame's Quarter (for this I am indebted to H. L. Mencken's fascinating book, "The American Language"), and the name of a little village which, incongruously enough, is now only a cluster of cellar-holes, Activity. What hopes went into the naming of that village, and what incidents caused it to change from aspiring industry to a few scattered stones and hollows in a field!

* * *

Sometimes I have wondered whether writers do not occasionally get their words before they get their ideas—their form before their content. The natural supposition is that a writer would first think of something and then try to find the words to express it. Yet I cannot help feeling that, in some notable instances, and many not so notable, a strange or beautiful word, or a rhythmical succession of them, a rounded phrase or a glorious metaphor came first to the author's consciousness, and that only then did he recognize the presence of a thought worth expressing.

At any rate, it is the garment of words that makes the thought noticeable and memorable. Helena wants to remind Hermia of the fidelity due their childhood friendship. Very well. That is a good and true plea; but the words in which Helena clothes it have made it stand for feminine comradeship wherever the language of Shakespeare is understood:

"So we grew together,
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an union in partition;
Two lovely berries moulded on one stem—"

Naturally I am not suggesting that words will make Shakespeares of us. What I should like is to give some inkling of the delight there is in experimenting with words to see what they can be made to do. It is a pity, I suppose, that we are not bolder to use our vocabularies to their full extent; but instead so often put words away, as if—to make what Mrs. Malaprop would call a caparison—as if they were trinkets to be kept in a box and only looked at once in a while.

WINNIFRED KING RUDD

There Is Hope

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE IS NO hopelessness to those who trust in God as the loving, omnipotent, omnipresent Father and protector that He has been through all the ages. In periods of deep distress, such as the world is now passing through, the suggestion of futility presents itself over and over again. The belief in fatality attempts to establish the sense that man is a helpless victim of evil.

During times of war this false sense may say: "What is the use? What can be gained? There is no certain way out." But there is hope. There is always a way out. Even when the evidence before the physical senses seems aggressive, God is All, His glorious supremacy unchanged. When thoughts are deeply stirred, then do the words of Christ Jesus come clearly to us (Luke 21:28), "And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."

Every effort of mortal mind to tear down, to destroy, turns thought to the power of God and His goodness; for the destruction which seems to rage requires of us a clearer realization of the eternal fact that since God is omnipresent, He is ever at hand. As we turn to Him unreservedly, the loveliness of divine reality appears to our spiritualized thought.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 97), "The more destructive matter becomes, the more its nothingness will appear, until matter reaches its mortal zenith in illusion and forever disappears." The effort of evil is to make all men acknowledge that it is something, and that it has power; that the world is in a critical condition; that civilization is threatened; that evil can overthrow good; but the old adage comes to thought with renewed clarity: "It is always darkest just before the dawn." In the midst of strife and darkness it may seem hard to comprehend the allness of God; but the childlike trust which loves Him, finds Him always at hand.

Mrs. Eddy, in her interpretation of the allegory in the second and third chapters of Genesis, states (*ibid.*, p. 533), "The belief in material life and intelligence is growing worse at every step, but error has its suppositional day and multiplies until the end thereof." The disappearance of evil is assured, even when error attempts to make itself heard above the ringing voice of Truth. Because of the oppressiveness of error one may seem to be hypnotized by it. But if, instead, one maintains his poise and quietness of heart, above the discordant cries of mortal belief the clear, ringing call of Truth will be heard. It can never be silent, but one requires spiritual listening, in order to be aware of it. Truth is not in the detonations of error, but one must lift one's thought to be able to hear the tones of good. Christian Science shows us how to lift our thought above the discords of earth. Through Christian Science we avail ourselves of the activity of Mind, the one divine intelligence, the source of all true thoughts.

The Bible continually points to life as eternal, and reveals man as one with God, Life. There should therefore be no despondency, no despair, no sense of uselessness, no lack of hope. We are not looking sadly upon the ashes of our endeavors. Rather are we looking up to see materiality disappear in the revelation of true being. Today offers rich opportunities to prove the supremacy of Spirit. Only in this way can we overcome the seeming aggressiveness of evil, and realize that God, good, is All.

Truth, Life, and Love are reflected by man, and through the teachings of Christian Science many are seeing this spiritual fact. Every effort one makes to maintain this true concept and to see the real or spiritual man, helps the individual and all mankind. It is easy to yield to utter hopelessness in the face of evil claims of large numbers, greater force, or a cunning craftiness; but Mind is able to destroy any seeming cleverness that mortal mind may present, and there is never a moment when Mind is absent. Man is always in the presence of his heavenly Father. Mind illumines, protects, and leads from darkness into light. No matter how clouded the way, how desperate the situation, how befogged the mental outlook may appear to be, the one omnipresent divine intelligence leads into the enlightening knowledge of safety.

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 11), "Divine Love waits and pleads to save mankind—and awaits with warrant and welcome, grace and glory, the earth-weary and heavy-laden who find and point the path to heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Stars

Stars do not burden the trees at evening.
Without effort
The pines hold them
And the maples lift them
Rocking
Into the night.

Stars in the morning
Fall like water
From the arms of the willows,
Through the silver fingers of birches.
They are absorbed
Into the morning.

JANE CAPEN

Ir cerības

(Tulkots rakats par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslējā angļu teksta)

NAV BEZCERĪBAS stāvokļa tiem, kas paļaujas uz Dievu kā uz mīlošu, visspēcīgu, visurklātesošu Tēvu un aizsargātāju, kāds Viņš bijis visos laikos. Dziļa posta laikos, kādus pasaule patlaban pārdzīvo, atkal un atkal uzmācas veltīguma sugestija. Ticējums neveiksmei tiecas nodibināt sajūtu, ka cilvēks ir nevarīgs ļaunā upuris.

Kara laikā šī maldīgā sajūta varētu sacīt: "Vai maz ir vērts? Ko gan varēts iegūt? Nav drošа ceļa ārā." Bet cerība ir. Vienmēr ir ceļš ārā. Pat ja fizisko jutekļu liecība šķiet agresīva, Dievs ir Viss, Viņa cildenā visaugstība paliek nemainīga. Kad domas dziļi satrauktas, pie mums skaidri nāk Kristus Jēzus vārdi (Lūk. 21:28): "Bet kad tas iesāks notikt, tad savas galvas paceldami skataties uz augšu, tāpēc, ka jūsu pestīšana jo tuvu nāk."

Katras mirstīgā prāta pūles nopostīt un iznīcināt pievērš domas Dieva spēkam un Viņa labprātībai; tādēļ, ka šķietami trakojošā postīšana prasa no mums skaidrāki īstenot mūžīgo faktu, ka tā kā Dievs ir visurklātesošs, Viņš vienmēr ir sasniedzams. Ja mēs neierobežoti griežamies pie Viņa, mūsu apgarotai domai parādas dievišķīgās īstenības jaukums.

Mary Baker Eddy raksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu, 97. lpp.): "Jo iznīcinošāka kļūst materija, jo vairāk parādas tās neesamība, līdz kamēr materija sasniedz savu augstāko mirstīgo pakāpi iluzijā un uz visiem laikiem pazūd."

Launais pūlas piespiest visus cilvēkus atzīt, ka viņš ir kaut kas, un ka viņam ir vara; ka pasaule atrodas kritiskā stāvoklī; ka civilizācija ir apdraudēta; ka ļaunais var pārvarēt labo; bet ar atjaunotu skaidrību nāk prātā vecā paruna: "Vistumšāks vienmēr ir tieši pirms ausmas." Ķildu un tumsas vidū var likties grūti saprast Dieva visumību; bet bērniņā Viņu mīlošā uzticība atrod, ka Viņš vienmēr ir sasniedzams.

Mrs. Eddy, iztulkodama 1. Mozus grāmatas otrās un trešās nodaļas alegoriju, paskaidro (turpat, 533. lpp.): "Ticējums materiālai dzīvībai un inteligencei kļūst ar katru soli ļaunāks, bet maldiem ir sava iedomāta diena, un tie pavairojas līdz savam galam." Launā izzušana ir drošа, kaut arī maldi mēģina pārkliegt Patiesības skanošo balsi. Tādēļ, ka maldi ir nospiedoši, cilvēkam var likties, ka tie viņu nohipnotizējuši. Bet ja tā vietā cilvēks patur līdzsvaru un sirdsmieru, tad pāri mirstīga ticējuma nesaskanīgiem kliedzieniem būs sadzirdams skaidrais, skanīgais Patiesības sauciens. Tas nekad nevar apklust, bet cilvēkam ir vajadzīga gariga uztvere, lai to samanītu. Patiesība neatrodas maldu detonācijās, bet cilvēkam jāpacel savas domas, lai spētu sadzirdēt labā toņus. Kristīgā Zinātne rāda mums, kā pacelt mūsu domas pāri zemes nesaskaņām. Ar Kristīgās Zinātnes palīdzību mēs liekam lietā Prāta darbību, vienīgo dievišķīgo inteligenci, visu patiesu domu avotu.

Bībele nemitīgi norāda uz dzīvību kā mūžīgu un atklāj cilvēku kā vienotu ar Dievu, Dzīvību. Tādēļ nevajadzētu būt mazdūšībai, izmisumam ne nelietderības sajūtai, ne cerības trūkumam. Mēs nenoraugamies bēdīgi uz mūsu pūliņu pelniem. Drīzāk mēs noraugamies, kā patiesās esamības atklāsmē izzūd materialitāte. Šodiena sniedz bagātīgi izdevības pierādīt Gara visaugstību. Tikai šādā ceļā mēs varam uzvarēt ļaunā šķietamo uzmācību un ieteikt, ka Dievs, labais, ir Viss.

Patiesība, Dzīvība un Mīlestība tiek cilvēka atstarotas, un ar Kristīgās Zinātnes mācību palīdzību daudzi ierauga šo garīgo faktu. Katra cenšanās paturēt šo patieso jēdzienu un redzēt īsto jeb garīgo cilvēku, palīdz atsevišķam cilvēkam un visai cilvēcei. Ir viegli padoties galīgam bezcerības stāvoklim, ja jāsastopas ar lielu skaitu ļaunu prasību, ar pārspēku vai viltīgu veiklību; bet Prāts ir spējīgs iznīcināt katru šķietamu gudrību, kādu varētu sniegt mirstīgais prāts, un nav tāda brīža, kad Prāts ir promesošs. Cilvēks vienmēr ir sava debesu Tēva klātbūtnē. Prāts apgaismo, aizsargā un ved no tumsas gaismā. Nav no svara, cik satumsis ir ceļš, cik izmisuma pilns ir stāvoklis, cik aizmiglotas varētu izlikties mentalas izredzes,—vienīgā visurklātesošā dievišķīgā inteligence ved apgaismotajā drošības apzināšanā.

1902. g. vēstījumā Mātes Baznīcai Mrs. Eddy raksta (11. lpp.): "Dievišķīga Mīlestība gaida un darbojas, lai glābtu cilvēci—un ar atzinību un apsveicienu, ar žēlastību un līksmību sagaida zemes nogurošos un smagi nospiestos, kas atrod un iezīmē taku uz debesīm."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Thomas Carlyle Had Moved to Chelsea

5 Cheyne Row, Chelsea: June 27, 1834

THE PROCESS OF installation is all but terminated, and we in rather good health and spirits, and all doing well, are beginning to feel ourselves at home in our new *hadding*. We have nothing to complain of, much to be piously grateful for; and thus, with a kind of serious cheerfulness, may gird ourselves up for a new career. As it was entered on without dishonest purposes, the issue, unless *we* change for the worse, is not to be *dreaded*, prove as it may.

One of the greatest moments of my life, I think, was when I waved my hat to you and Jamie from on board the steamboat. My two brothers, the last of my kindred I had to leave, stood *there*, and I stood *here*, already flying fast from them. I would not desecrate so solemn an hour by childish weakness. I turned my thoughts heavenward, for it is in heaven only that I find *any* basis for our poor pilgrimage on this earth. Courage, my brave brothers all! Let us be found faithful and we shall not fail. Surely as the blue dome of heaven encircles us all, so does the providence of the Lord of Heaven. He will withhold *no* good thing from those that love Him! This, as it was the ancient Psalmist's faith, let it likewise be ours. It is the Alpha and Omega, I reckon, of all possessions that can belong to man.

Neither my mother nor you will interpret these reflections of mine as if they betokened gloom of temper—but indeed rather the reverse. I hope we have left great quantities of gloom safe behind us at Puttock, and indeed hitherto have given little harbour to such a guest here. It is strange often to myself, with what a kind of not only fearlessness, but meek contempt and indifference, I can walk through the grinding press of these restless millions, 'listening,' as Teufelsdröckh says, 'to its loudest threatenings with a still smile.' I mean to work according to my strength. As to riches, fame, success, and so forth, I ask no questions. Were the work laid out for us but the kneading of a clay brick, let us, in God's name, *do it faithfully*, and look for our reward elsewhere. So, on the whole, to end moralising, let us sing:—

Come, fingers five, come now be live,
And stout heart fail me not, not—

or, what is far before singing, let us do it, and go on doing it.—From "The Life of Thomas Carlyle," by JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

Henrietta in Torminster

NO WORDS CAN describe what Henrietta felt about Torminster. She arrived, as a year later Jocelyn arrived, in the spring, and if this was not Paradise she would have liked to be told what was. The dreaming city, the west front of the Cathedral with the rows of kings and queens and saints, the wooded Tors, the gardens full of flowers, the singing birds and chiming bells, the old house with its carved angels, the humming High Street and the holy well, these things did not belong to the world as Henrietta had hitherto known it, the world of a cod-and-windsor-soap-smelling orphanage in a big town, and she felt like one born anew on a different planet. . . .

And then there were her lovely clothes. Smocks of periwinkle blue and rose-pink for every day, with white muslin for Sundays, a soft white sailor hat, white socks and little brown sandals, petticoats with scalloped borders, and combinations that were soft to the skin and descended no farther than the knee. Grandfather did not allow her to plait her hair, except at night; it hung loose, confined only by snoods of ribbon of the style affected by Alice in Wonderland.

And then there was her bedroom. It was a tiny room over the porch, as monastically furnished as Jocelyn's but with a population of six carved angels instead of four. . . . But this little room, though it was meagerly supplied with the luxuries of life, always excepting angels, was rich in good smells. Wistaria covered the wall outside the window, and in the summer great bunches of blossoms, heavy and pendulous as grapes, filled the world with scent. But even when the wistaria was not in bloom the smells were delicious. In spring there were the hyacinths and all the summer through there were roses, in autumn came the sharp smell of chrysanthemums and the pungent scent of wood smoke and fallen leaves, and in winter there were perhaps the best smells of all, the faint scent of the very earth itself and that delicate perfume of the frost that is hardly a perfume at all, but rather a distillation of crystal cleanliness.

All these things and people combined acted upon her like sunshine on a folded flower.—From "A City of Bells," by ELIZABETH GOUDGE. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

Orchard

Apple trees still spread their green
Above the days that stretch between
Seeded flowers and fallen leaf
Like arching boughs of green belief.
Wilder trees have shed their gold
Upon the drifts of secret mold
But here, where I have gathered fruit,
Loveliness is absolute.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in six languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1940

C. I. O. Split On Roosevelt Halts Funds

Bay State branch of the Nonpartisan League reported as having spent nothing in campaign.

Though Labor's Non-Partisan League spent $600,00 nationally for the re-election of President Roosevelt four years ago, its Massachusetts branch up to last Saturday had spent nothing in behalf of President Roosevelt this year, it was reported today by League participants.

The League forms the political wing of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and its local failure to jump into the national campaign reflects the disinclination to date of John L. Lewis, C. I. O. president, to back Mr. Roosevelt again. Mr. Lewis is expected to amplify his political views in his first political speech over the radio tonight.

Incidentally, the Boston organization of the American Newspaper Guild has just withdrawn from the Massachusetts Non-Partisan League, despite objection of the Guild's National President, Donal M. Sullivan of the Boston Globe. Feeling that newspaper men reporting political events should not be tied up with an organization determining political policies furnished one of the major factors in the withdrawal.

Another Group

Besides those who held that no political action whatever should involve the Guild, there was another group of local members who deemed that the Guild might engage in its own political activity, but that it was inadvisable for it to continue its affiliation with another organization which might make political policies the Guild did not approve.

Between them the two groups mustered 223 votes to the 113 of those who contended that as union members there was no reason why they should not stay in the League as a means of protecting their rights as employees.

Guild leadership here stood mostly for staying in the League, and was overruled by a rank and file movement for pulling out. This is the only Guild local known here to take such action. The Boston Guild is one of the big locals, and its withdrawal takes out one of the most important elements in the State League.

As to the Non-Partisan League's unanimous endorsement of President Roosevelt last Saturday, several unions were reported today to be protesting to Mr. Lewis that the endorsement had been railroaded through.

Hillman Dominates

The convention was completely dominated by adherents of Sidney Hillman, the C. I. O. Vice-President, who has differed with Mr. Lewis, in that Mr. Hillman has become one of the most energetic of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters, commented convention insiders today.

"Committees were so rigged by the Hillman side that the resolutions committee contained eight Hillman men to one Lewis man," said one authority.

"Somewhat irregularly, the resolution endorsing Mr. Roosevelt was brought in the first thing in the morning before the credentials committee had acted and while there was confusion and several people on the floor. There was not a single word of debate and many did not know what they were voting for.

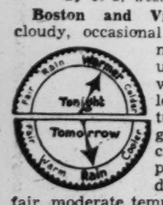
"There is no question that in a convention so controlled the resolution would have been passed, but there certainly would have been debate and it might have been qualified, as has been done with similar resolutions in various other states."

Little influence is expected in skeptical C. I. O. circles to result from the League's action.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, occasional light rain tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer tonight, lowest temperature near 48 degrees; little change in temperature Saturday; Sunday fair, moderate temperatures. Gentle variable and easterly winds.



Maine: Mostly cloudy, occasional light rain tonight and Saturday; warmer in the interior tonight; Sunday mostly cloudy in the north portion, fair in the south.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy, occasional light rain tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; except in the vicinity of Lake Champlain; Sunday fair, moderate temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy, occasional light rain tonight and Saturday; warmer in the interior tonight; Sunday fair, moderate temperature.

Official Temperatures

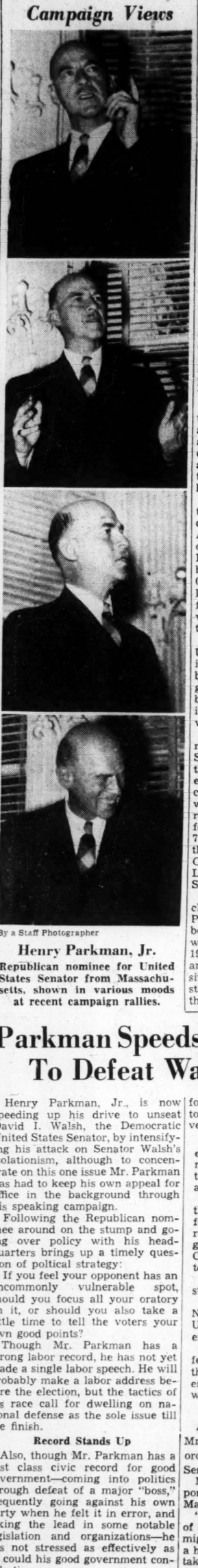
	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	42	New Orleans	66	64
Chicago	56		New York	48	47
Denver	46	46	Norfolk	56	56
Kansas City	65	64	Philadelphia	46	42
Los Angeles	60	59	St. Louis	63	63
Miami	70	69	San Francisco	56	55
Minneapolis	43	43	Washington	53	49

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 25.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:50 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Saturday, 6:25 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:18 p. m.

Campaign Views



By a Staff Photographer

Henry Parkman, Jr.

Republican nominee for United States Senator from Massachusetts, shown in various moods at recent campaign rallies.

Size of Vote For Willkie Is Maine Concern

G. O. P. victory generally forecast and interest centers in the margin over Roosevelt vote.

This is the second of a series of articles surveying the political campaign in each of the New England states.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 25—Wendell Willkie will carry Maine. This is the consensus of neutral observers here. The only debatable question in Republican Maine is how wide will be the margin of his victory. The answer to that depends, naturally, on the person with whom you are talking.

Although it must be admitted there was some support for Senator Robert Taft in Maine before and during the Republican national convention, it is generally felt that any differences which might have tended to disrupt party harmony have long since been dissolved.

Loyal Republicans are confident that Mr. Willkie's vote will far exceed the 168,823 total which gave Alf M. Landon a 42,490 margin over President Roosevelt in 1936. Republicans are talking of margins between 60,000 and as high as 80,000, but to the average observer the latter figure seems to be too high for a Presidential election, even with the issues that are at stake this year.

Were Maine's Congressional and United States Senatorial elections in November, instead of having been held last September, a margin of greater than 60,000 would be assured, but the heat of election interest in Maine usually is on the wane by November.

There have been a few scattered rallies to stimulate interest, but the State's political fireworks were for the most part set off for the State election. Last September, Maine cast 254,722 votes for Governor, of which Republican Sumner Sewall received 162,749 of them and therefore the election. His margin of 70,716 was somewhat greater than that accorded Representative Ralph O. Brewster over former Gov. Louis J. Brann in the United States Senate fight.

Democratic leaders, however, declare Mr. Willkie's margin over President Roosevelt, this year, will be less than the 42,000 margin by which Mr. Landon defeated him in 1936. Democratic leaders say the argument that the critical foreign situation demands Mr. Roosevelt stay on the job more than offsets the third term issue.

Parkman Speeds Up His Drive To Defeat Walsh for Senate

Henry Parkman, Jr., is now speeding up his drive to unseat David I. Walsh, the Democratic United States Senator, by intensifying his attack on Senator Walsh's isolationism, although to concentrate on this one issue Mr. Parkman has had to keep his own appeal for office in the background through his speaking campaign.

Following the Republican nominee around on the stump and going over policy with his headquarters brings up a timely question of poltical strategy:

If you feel your opponent has an uncommonly vulnerable spot, should you focus all your oratory on it, or should you also take a little time to tell the voters your own good points?

Though Mr. Parkman has a strong labor record, he has not yet made a single labor speech. He will probably make a labor address before the election, but the tactics of his race call for dwelling on national defense as the sole issue till the finish.

Record Stands Up

Also, though Mr. Parkman has a first class civic record for good government—coming into politics through defeat of a major "boss," frequently going against his own party when he felt it in error, and taking the lead in some notable legislation and organizations—he has not stressed as effectively as he could his good government contributions.

Such things, so far as they have been touched, have been left to his circulars printed in 100,000 lots and broadcast. But as he remarks occasionally in a speech, even the forum, the press, the radio and the pamphlet do not reach many voters. Leaving the domestic side of his campaign to printed circulars has therefore led skeptical friends to question whether that is adequate. They feel Mr. Parkman has yet to throw into the fight some of his best resources.

Granted to be a liberal among the well posted on the other side politically from him, Mr. Parkman's liberal record tends to be lost sight of among the rank and file of the voters, it is said, because not sufficiently publicized.

In any case, Mr. Parkman's stand for a powerful national defense has won him the backing of leading students of international affairs in Massachusetts, a group which includes distinguished figures.

Mr. Parkman charges Senator Walsh with opposition to needed measures of national defense, and declares that within the Democratic Party Senator Walsh has been an obstructionist to the defense program of President Roosevelt.

Specifically Mr. Parkman cites for example that Senator Walsh took the following positions adverse to national defense:

Opposed repeal of the arms embargo making it possible for munitions of war to be sent from the United States to Great Britain.

Opposed the bill embodying the Navy Department's request for $1,500,000,000 for a long-range naval construction program, though Senator Walsh is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

Opposed transfer of 50 destroyers to Great Britain.

Opposed possible use of the National Guard outside of the United States within the Western Hemisphere.

Opposed conscription and offered an amendment declaring the Selective Service Act inoperative until the nation was at war.

For All That Is Opposed

As to the foregoing measures, Mr. Parkman declares himself vigorously in favor of everything Senator Walsh opposed.

Mr. Parkman also quotes his opponent as telling the Senate on March of this year:

"In my opinion, it is no business of this country, blessed by the Almighty and occupying a position in a hemisphere of its own, to undertake to determine where justice or injustice lies in any corner of the world except in the 48 states of the United States. We should mind our own business, attend to our own affairs, and let the world know it more than by words, but by actions and deeds."

In pursuing such a policy of isolation, the Parkman people feel that Senator Walsh has stepped out of line with the public sentiment of the nation, as expressed in both the Democratic and Republican parties, and that they are following the strongest possible startegy in devoting themselves to this single issue.

On the other hand, Mr. Parkman is so interested in the labor vote that he has held open air rallies at factory gates and will spend much of his closing period in the factory towns of Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, New Bedford, and Fall River.

Most labor men probably do not know that during his six years in the State Senate he supported a number of labor bills that were generally opposed by other Republicans. Coming from the very conservative Back Bay district, he gave votes to labor legislation when they were likely to hurt rather than help him at home. His legislative attitude, as analyzed by labor observers, was guided by a desire to raise labor standards.

Fruit Takes Preservative Nap

By a Staff Photographer

Chemists Find a New 'Cold Storage'

Top: Miss Gertrude Chateauneuf of Somerville (left) and Miss Dorothy Andrews of Belmont (right) hold fruit and vegetables which have been kept fresh for a year by the "sleep" process — two years in the case of the strawberries in the left hand of the girl on the right. Below: Left, a rosy "Mac" apple a year old; middle, an apple that has been "sleeping" in a "Cryovac" latex bag for 12 months; right, the "control" apple as it looks after being in cold storage a long time without the benefit of any artificial means of preservation other than low temperature.

'Union Now' Urgent Need, Streit Claims

A union of English-speaking nations as closely knit as the American system of representative government under the Constitution is no longer a "flight of fancy" . . . it is now an outright necessity for the salvation of the rights of free peoples throughout the globe, Clarence K. Streit, author and national chairman of the Federal Union, said today in Boston.

Standing on the threshold of a new world order, springing from the failures of treaties and alliances to "keep the peace," the remaining democracies were charged by Mr. Streit with the responsibility of solidfying their gains of the last several centuries by direct consolidation under a common code of enforcible laws.

The urgency of welding democratic interests into a common, effective bulwark against worldly "isms" has brought the peace organizer to Boston to address the local committee of the Federal Union at the Algonquin Club this afternoon. Prior to his address, Mr. Streit spoke freely about the world drive for democracy solidity that has developed from the writing of his book, "Union Now," published nearly two years ago.

Mr. Streit wrote his story of world organization as early as 1934, but it was thrice rejected by publishers in the subsequent years as too "visionary." Since the rapid turn of affairs in world conditions bringing dictators to the fore, the publishers were only too glad to rush the book into print early in 1939.

"Had the democracies been awake when the book was first written," said the author, "they might have prevented the fall of the small European countries and the subsequent collapse of France. But that is so much water over the dam. It is not too late for democracies to show their hand in a binding union that will counteract and outlast the paper alliances of dictators which are no stronger and no safer than they ever were."

It was Mr. Streit's firm conviction that out of the prevailing international crisis will come some sort of world order established by the democracies to perpetuate the future peace through military strength and economic stabiilty.

The world-wide peace organization headed by the Boston visitor is different from most of such groups, in that it offers a bold, concrete basis of action, he said. He had no idea, he asserted, that the Federal Union advocated in his 1939 publication was to sweep the country, also taking hold in England, Ireland, Canada, Switzerland, New Zealand, and Australia where branch groups are hard at work.

"The crisis of the last two years," he stated, "has fanned the spark of democratic unity into a blaze. Alliances and treaties having proved weapons for intrigue rather than peace and good will, the democracies must build their union upon something more stable. They must have a common constitution, that government for the people, by the people, does not perish from the earth."

Fruit, Vegetables 'Sleep' Long In Latex and Keep Freshness

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Putting fruits and vegetables to "sleep" while they are in cold storage is the latest technique promising a great margin of success to the farmer who knows that the best time to market quality apples, corn, strawberries, and allied fruits and vegetables is during the off season.

Ordinary cold storage won't do. The reason is that fruits and vegetables, like meats, dry in cold storage, sometimes in a very short time. Therefore, researchers at Dewey & Almy Chemical Company in Cambridge have been experimenting with the use of rubber latex balloons to keep the moisture in.

Apples, for example New England's favorite, the well-known McIntosh, that ordinarily won't keep much beyond the middle of January or first of February, now seems able to not only survive the winter but the following spring and summer as well.

A year ago William Barker, research chemist, packed apples at the Chavy Orchards near Plattsburg into small, neat latex-wrapped packages of six. Those which kept best were not frozen but stored at a temperature of 38 degrees Fahrenheit.

Apparently, says Mr. Barker, although the largest portion of the air in such a package is removed, leaving a partial vacuum, the fruit in its normal respiratory (breathing) activities, gives off carbon dioxide sufficient to slow down its metabolism enough to literally "sleep" during several months of cold storage. The first work along this line, he says, was accomplished at Cambridge University, England, and has since been investigated at Cornell and to a lesser extent at Dewey & Almy.

"You don't have to buy any carbon dioxide to add to the product," the researcher said. "The apples give off plenty within a few days. About seven to 10 per cent of the air is sufficient. More would smother the fruit so much as to cause deterioration. What happens is that the latex wrapping is permeable to carbon dioxide, hence a careful check could be kept on the percentage, if this proves a decisive requirement."

The latex wrapping adds approximately one and a quarter cents to each half dozen apples so protected. Those persons who tested the year-old "Macs" yesterday pronounced them equally as good in appearance, color and flavor as fresh apples of this year's crop. The researcher, however, is conservative. He says the color and appearance is apparently as good as fresh fruit, but that there is a slight loss of flavor. The work is extremely experimental, however, and although there has been a large measure of success so far, it is pointed out that a great deal more experimentation is necessary before it can be called "commercially practical."

That the use of latex balloons for preserving meat and fish in the frozen state give the desired results is attested by the widespread commercial use already in modern packing houses handling it. The method was only announced about 18 months ago.

Don't Vote for Me, Asks Candidate in Reserves

"Don't vote for me!" is the slogan of David Foulton, Democratic nominee for State Representative from Somerville.

The youthful politician explained he is a member of the Naval Reserve, and has put aside any "political ambition" to serve his "flag and country."

Unitarians Pick Burbank

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 24 (AP)—Roland B. Burbank of Andover, N. H., was elected President of the New Hampshire Unitarian Association today.

120 Local Boards Report As Drawing Time Nears

CAMP HULEN, Texas, Oct. 25 (AP)—The 211th Coast Artillery Regiment from Boston, Mass., arrived at this Texas coast training center today, swelling its military population to more than 4,000. The New Englanders, 1,500 men and officers, arrived in four troops trains. Their unloading was made difficult by a torrential rain.

As the day for the drawing of the lottery in the selective service draft draws near, 120 out of the 173 Massachusetts local boards have reported that registration duties in their respective districts have been completed. Cards of registrants all have been numbered and posted.

Sixty-one of these boards have sent in their complete reports to selective service headquarters. Four of this number came from the Boston district which is divided up into a total of 38 boards. The Boston boards which have sent in complete reports are numbers 23, 27, 35, and 38, and are located at Ward 10, 153 Tremont Street; Ward 13, Municipal Building, Columbia Road, Dorchester; Ward 19, Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain; and Ward 22, Brighton District Court, respectively.

Major David B. Weden, Press Relations Director of the Selective Service, said today that the complete returns of the 120 boards represent 350,000 men out of Massachusetts' 500,000 registrants. Major Weden is confident that the week end will see the complete report of the 173 boards of the State in hand.

In order that selective service draftees may answer the eight-page questionnaire with as little trouble as possible, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will name more than 500 persons to assist men in properly filling out the questions. These will be announced within the next few days. This help will be given free of charge to all who request it. Upon receipt of the questionnaire it must be filled out and returned within a few days to the local draft boards.

Down on Cape Cod work on Camp Edwards is progressing at a rapid pace. When finished it will be a virtual city with approximately 850 buildings and an expected population of 19,000 military men. Intended to house the 26th Massachusetts National Guard Division, the $8,000,000 project provides not only for 316 barracks and 124 mess halls, but there will be two theaters, three fire stations and a post office.

All Need to Know Soil Better, Wellesley Conference Is Told

There is a great need for a better understanding of the soil on the part of the people who depend on it—meaning all of us, H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, told the delegates attending the Wellesley College Conference on Science and the Nation's Food this afternoon.

Speaking at the second-day sessions of the three-day conference, Mr. Bennett said there must not only be a better understanding of the importance of the soil, but a practical and active care of it. "In my opinion," he said, "there is no alternative to such a course if we are to maintain a prosperous and vigorous civilization on this continent. Not only our future food production but our whole future depends on it."

The decision as to how the continent of Europe is to be fed this winter depends upon Germany alone, Dr. John D. Black told the Conference last night. Dr. Black who is a consulting economist for the Department of Agriculture and a professor at Harvard, predicted an acute shortage of food in Poland and Czechoslovakia because of "disturbance of production and distribution." Similar conditions, he said, maintained in the Low Countries and occupied France, because of the deficit of fodder. Europeans must slaughter their live stock he said.

In connection with the Conference, a display of cook books bequeathed to Wellesley College by Caroline Maddocks Beard, of the Class of 1892 is being held in the Wellesley College Library. The oldest book in the collection was printed in London in 1673, "The French Cook." Other of the cook books, printed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, contain favorite recipes of the Kings and Queens of England.

Bible Society at Book Fair Exhibits Many Rare Volumes

Featuring as a motto, "One Book for All People," the Massachusetts Bible Society, is exhibiting one of the finest displays of modern and ancient Bibles ever assembled in New England, at the Boston Herald Book Fair, according to Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

Most of the rare volumes in the exhibit are from the society's private collection and the entire display is correlated with the 400th anniversary of printing. This is especially fitting, Dr. Singiser pointed out in discussing the exhibit, since the Bible was the first book of any real size to be printed with movable metal type.

One of the rarest volumes in the society's exhibit is a copy of the Complutensian Polyglot Bible issued in 1514. Considered to be the first effective printing of the Bible, it required 15 years to make the plates at an estimated cost of $1,000,000.

Dr. Singiser emphasized the part the Bible has played in the developing of printing. In many languages, he said, the Bible was the first printed book. In many it is still the only printed book. But the desire on the part of people to possess a personal copy of the Bible acted as a spur to the development of printing. Today the Bible is available in whole or in part in 1,442 tongues.

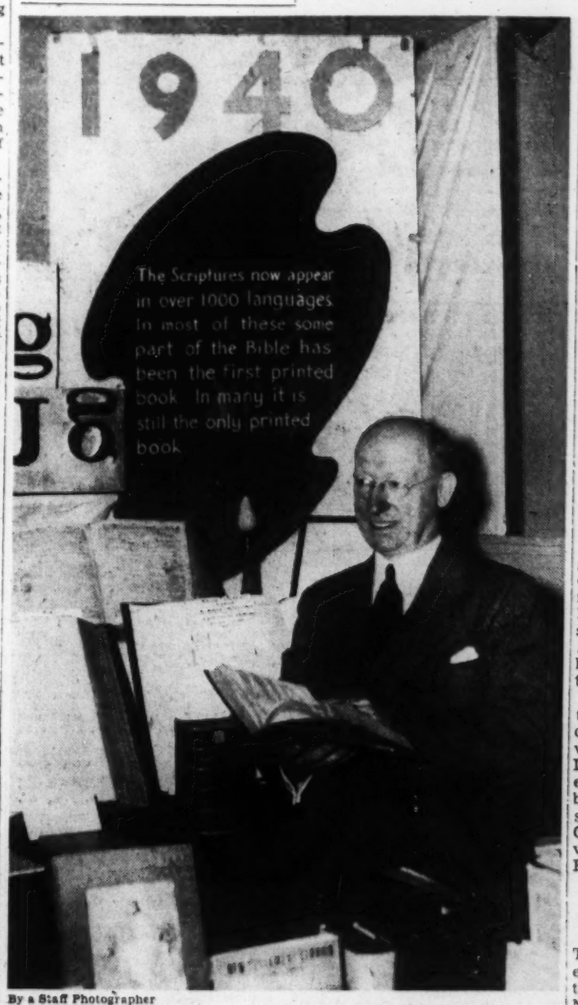
Another interesting Bible in the collection is an English edition published in 1766 which was considered a great advance in legibility of type. Beside it may be found a copy of the famous Eliot Indian Bible, translated for the Indians around Natick, Mass., by the great missionary in 1685. Though this is a second edition it is one of only about a dozen known copies of the work.

Coinciding with vital developments in France comes the participation in the Fair program of two French authors who have recently published books on the Nazi occupation. André Maurois and Count René de Chambrun will speak this evening.

In his "Tragedy in France," Monsieur Maurois, who, like the Count de Chambrun, was attached to British forces in France, experienced the brief and horrible blitzkrieg, and was dispatched on a mission to England just before the capitulation, records events as he witnessed them in his capacity as chief French correspondent for the B. E. F.

Monsieur de Chambrun's "I Saw France Fall, Will She Rise Again?" gives a graphic, detailed account of what the author personally witnessed, from the time, as a young lieutenant in the French army he served on the Maginot line, until, as liaison officer with the British he watched his country succumb to the German machine.

Jan Struther, English author of the popular "Mrs. Miniver," a collection of delightful essays which appeared originally in the London Times, wil speak this evening too. David McCord will be chairman. This afternoon's speakers will include Arthur Guiterman and Hendrik Willem van Loon; and Dr. Claude M. Fuess is chairman.


1940
The Scriptures now appear in over 1000 languages In most of these some part of the Bible has been the first printed book In many it is still the only printed book

By a Staff Photographer

Many Bibles Shown at Book Fair

Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, examines a rare volume of the display.

Fatal Fire in Auburn

AUBURN, Maine, Oct. 25 (AP)—Two women were injured fatally early today when fire destroyed the seven-story Hotel Whitehall. Nearly half of the 74 registered guests, including several children, were rescued by firemen who shot up aerial ladders to upper windows.

New Films on Boston Screens—Week-End Prospects on the Radio

'The Howards of Virginia' In Revolutionary War Days

A stalwart film, part fiction and part history, Frank Lloyd's "The Howards of Virginia" emerged on the screen at the State and Orpheum yesterday. Sidney Buchman has found abundant dramatic incident in Elizabeth Page's "The Tree of Liberty" and in American Colonial days upon which to build his script. Tough of fiber, ardent in action, unswerving of purpose were the heroes who legislated America's fight for freedom and later served in that fight.

"The Howards of Virginia" tells about Matt Howard, son of a pioneer from the western borders of Virginia. Tall and husky is Matt, handsome and gawky, as he blunders into the society of Williamsburg in 1764. Even with the guidance and friendship of Thomas Jefferson, Matt is the rustic at the fancy dress ball. Jefferson has secured Matt a job surveying the property of Fleetwood Peyton, an arrogant landowner. The frontiersman is dismissed when Peyton learns that Matt had committed the ungentlemanly act of hoeing a field.

Undismayed, the outlander wins young Jane Peyton with a storm of eloquence about the Shenandoah Valley. Thereafter, the tale unfolds frontier life and growth as the Howards' affairs expand and prosper. Then Matt is elected to the House of Burgesses, participates in the early stages of the rebellion against England, listens to Patrick Henry, and deserts his wife and her Tory sympathies to fight with Washington. Matt's two sons join their father, one to distinguish himself bravely, winning the belated respect of Matt, who had callously disregarded the boy because of a deformity.

Cary Grant gives a rip-roaring performance as Matt. There are no half-measures to his portrayal of the fierce, ambitious countryman. The part, though out of Mr. Grant's accustomed vein, is played with a will. But, like Matt himself the performance overrides possible gaucheries by its conviction and aliveness. Certainly if Martha Scott in the role of Jane Peyton Howard could not tame Matt, then nobody could. Miss Scott's is not an altogether sympathetic role but she represents the old aristocracy with charm, fragile beauty, and considerable fire when occasion demands.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke exudes overbearing haughtiness intensified by distress over a physical defect. As Fleetwood Peyton, Sir Cedric watches his feudal aristocracy and his estates being encroached upon by the burgeoning republic. Richard Carlson falls somewhat short of suggesting the stature of Thomas Jefferson. Richard Gaines is allowed the opportunity of repeating several of Patrick Henry's fiery speeches. Supporting roles, historic and otherwise, are played well, and, one presumes, accurately.

The companion feature is "Dulcy," based on the play by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, with Ann Sothern in the title role, and a supporting cast that includes Ian Hunter, Roland Young, Reginald Gardiner, and Billie Burke.

'World in Flames'

"World in Flames" is a newsreel history of the past 10 years compressed into an hour. Although domestic affairs are not slighted by the editors, by far the larger portion of the picture is given to the rise of the European dictators. The camera's accounts of succeeding conquests by Germany, Italy, Japan, and Russia are pointed in their import. Nevertheless, Paramount, the producer of this survey, has stressed the significance by concluding the film with a strongly worded speech in favor of preparedness.

Otherwise "World in Flames" is content to let the pictures themselves do most of the talking. The accompanying commentary is in the vein of impartial reporting rather than of editorializing. The only obvious inserts are the necessary maps and shots of a swatiska-cuffed arm which is seen crossing out the names of Poland, Holland, Belgium, France, and other countries as they fall under conquest. Scenes in Spain, Ethiopia, Finland, and China are also shown. On the domestic front, the documentation recalls the later days of the Hoover administration and notes the entrance onto the scene of President Roosevelt. The New Deal's defense program is given some attention.

Forced by its length to move quickly from one world front to another, "World in Flames" nevertheless reminds one forcibly of how tightly packed with history is the past decade. Even in such a superficial treatment, the spectator cannot escape entirely the underlying surge of the tremendous events flashing across the screen. The observer is struck by the terrible immediacy of war to the noncombatants.

The repeated sight of civilian populations in several lands rushing for air raid shelters, of refugees on the roads in dread of machine gunning from the air is renewed evidence of a new terror.

Thinking of the men who had wielded the cameras which made "World in Flames" possible, one is made aware again of the bravery, persistency, the professional integrity and, above all, the skill of the photographers who supplement the work of radio and press correspondents. "World in Flames" is a tribute to the men behind the cameras.

The photography throughout is excellent. Mostly, the cameramen remain anonymous, and that is somehow the best way. Even in the hands of an ace newsreel man, the camera is still the recording "I" of this history in cinema.

"Moon Over Burma," the cofeature at the Paramount and Fenway is an improbable combination of romantic and melodramatic incidents in India, with some songs for Dorothy Lamour, and with various complications in the way of Robert Preston and Preston Foster as a pair of teakwood lumbermen. There are incidents, for example, having to do with a cobra, a forest fire, and a log jam. The two partners also become rivals for the hand of Miss Lamour. But everything is straightened out in time for the fadeout.

'Too Many Girls'

George Abbott's screen transcription of his musical comedy, "Too Many Girls," is currently on view at the Keith Memorial Theter.

Pottawatomie College may not combine all aspects of higher education. But it is a departure from the usual Hollywood curriculum. The boys and girls are refreshingly free from regimentation. They sing and dance informally and with zest.

John Twist has added little to the George Marion, Jr., stage libretto. The story remains an account of the experiences of Clint Kelly (Princeton), Jojo Jordan (Harvard), Al Terwilliger (Yale), and Manuelito (undecided) when they contract to act as bodyguard for Connie Casey, an heiress whose father has $7.50 more than Henry Ford.

Unaware of the situation, Connie enrolls in at Pottawatomie to be near Novelist Beverly Waverly. The bodyguards save Pottawatomie from the sheriff with their advance wages, and are persuaded to play football—with the result that Pottawatomie trounces big colleges right and left. Connie finds out about the boys just before the "big" game but forgives them in time for Clint to go in and run up a tidy winning score.

A winning score, too, is what Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart have provided. "Heroes in the Fall," "Pottawatomie," "Cause We Got Cake," "Love Never Went to College," "Spic and Spanist," "Look Out," and "I Didn't Know What Time It Was" are all given a reprise. There is a new number which, if we caught the name right, is "Near to Me."

Richard Carlson and Lucille Ball disregard pleasantly the anti-romantic clause which the bodyguards have been forced to sign. Eddie Bracken is still a first-rate comic. Desi Arnaz makes an agreeable screen debut. "Too Many Girls" may make no important contributions to movie art, but it is bright, brisk, and refreshing.

The second feature is "Fireman, Save My Child," a comedy with Baby Sandy, Stuart Erwin, Richard Carlson, Una Merkel, and William Frawley in the cast.

Ray Lee Jackson

Hans Wilhelm Steinberg

Conducting final concert in series of NBC Symphony Orchestra concerts on Saturday, WBZ, 10 p. m.

Army and Navy Films Planned

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood has quietly slipped its machinery into gear with the national defense program; and films of the army, navy, and air services will never be quite absent from the screens of the country in the next few months.

Twentieth Century-Fox began it with "20,000 Men a Year." Warners raised this to "50,000 Flyers." Paramount used Randolph and Kelly fields as background for its story of three musketeers of the air, "I Wanted Wings," and placed its new star, Bob Hope, in a comedy called "Caught in the Draft." RKO Radio will represent the navy with another comedy called "Three Girls and a Gob." Metro, with a Wallace Beery comedy, "Combat Car," tells the story of the switch from horse to motorized units in the United States Army; and has recently completed the most elaborately prepared of all its air-training pictures, "Flight Command."

These features will be supplemented by a number of short subjects from all the companies, with titles such as "Eyes of the Navy," "Wings of Steel," "Service With the Colors," "March On, Marines," "Meet the Fleet," and a half-dozen others.

Metro reports at least one unusual reaction to one of these shorts. When making "Flight Command" it used second shots and some original material to make "Eyes of the Navy," and at the preview of this short at one of the local theaters expected patriotic enthusiasm. This was in evidence, all right; but so was another response that hadn't been expected Cards from the preview asked, if the Navy and the Navy Air Force were that well prepared, what was the need of spending all this money on the new preparedness programs? This reporter saw the film in a studio projection room, and found it one of the most exciting and moving short films of this sort ever made.

"Flight Command," the company's new flying picture, with Robert Taylor and Walter Pidgeon, grew out of a visit of one of Walt Disney's executives, John Sutherland, to the San Diego air base. He was so impressed with what he saw there that, in collaboration with a former Navy Commander, Harvey S. Haislip, he wrote a story about the training of these cadets, and afterward traveled to Washington to get permission of the Navy to use a few battleships, airplane carriers, and planes in the film.

Every man with the location troupe on this picture signed an agreement not to discuss what he saw while working at the training stations or with the fleet and planes near Honolulu; and an officer was detailed to examine minutely all the planned scenes to see that they should reveal no military secrets.

Diplomat and Entertainers Billed for Periods on Air

The Week-End Dialer

Cordell Hull will deliver an address on American foreign policy, a hookup will present a fairy-godmother première, and Lynn Fontanne will repeat her reading of "The White Cliffs," as the programs of the air for this week revolve to those of next.

Tonight

Drama:

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Huston to star in Arch Oboler story, "Mr. and Mrs. Chump," idealists fighting for lost causes; Richard Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration" will be background music. NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Saturday

Premiere:

"Man and the World," a dramatized story series of natural scientific discovery, exploration and research, presented alternately from New York and Chicago; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:15.

Football:

A labor leader, an industrialist, an economist, and a consumer join around dinner table of "People's Platform" for discussion of how labor and industry may cooperate in the national defense program; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Music:

Poldi Mildner, pianist, to be soloist in DeFalla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain"; Hans Wilhelm Steinberg to conduct Brahms's "Tragic" Overture and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4, in F minor, for NBC Symphony Orchestra concert. WBZ, 10.

Jan Peerce and Marion Claire to have leads in air version of "The Student Prince"; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Sunday

Premiere:

"Your Dream Has Come True," a serious program series which will attempt to make the wishes of listeners, determined by letter, come true; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

Special feature:

Lynn Fontanne, introduced by Alfred Lunt, to repeat her reading of Alice Duer Miller's tribute to England, "The White Cliffs," with music by Frank Black's Orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Talks, forums:

"Warmongers and Appeasers—Who Are They in America?," University of Chicago Round Table to query; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Drama:

Alexander Kirkland of the stage to have lead in "Great Plays" production of "Everyman," sixteenth-century morality drama; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Jean Arthur, Walter Pidgeon and Jeffrey Lynn to have leading roles in Screen Guild production of "Jezebel"; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to present Rose Wilder Lane's "Let the Hurricane Roar," a story of pioneering in the midwest; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Erno Rapee has scheduled Haydn's "London" Symphony, the third movement of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" Suite and Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," for Music Hall concert; Selma Kaye to sing La mamma morte aria from Giordano's "Andrea Chenier" and the Ritorna vincitor aria from Verdi's "Aïda." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin to be heard playing Mozart's Double Piano Concerto, in Philharmonic concert; John Barbirolli has scheduled Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5, in E minor. CBS-WEEI, 3.

Mignon Spence, soprano; Merrill Miller, baritone, and Joseph Bontempi, aspirants to opera fame, to be heard in selections from Verdi's "Rigoletto," and individual arias, in Metropolitan Auditions; Lucille Browning, contralto, graduate of Auditions, to be guest soloist. NBC-Red-WNAC, 5.

Jane Froman to sing Gershwin songs "Summertime" and "My Man's Gone Now" from "Porgy and Bess," "The Man I Love" and "Old Folks at Home," in "Design for Happiness" orchestral program; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Jose Iturbi, pianist, to play Finale of Grieg's Concerto in A minor and Granados's "Sevilla," in Sunday Evening Hour; "The Sea and Sindbad's Ship," from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" principal orchestral items, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Monday

Political:

Thomas E. Dewey, from Peoria, Ill., for Republican National Committee; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

President Roosevelt, Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Senator Robert F. Wagner, for Democratic National Committee; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Wendell L. Willkie, from Louisville, Ky., for Republican National Committee; CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, Oct. 26

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

CBS

Jane Froman

To be soloist with Women's Symphony on Sunday afternoon, WEEI, 5:30 p. m.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

(WRUW Shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Brown University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Today on Short Waves

London—5:42 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Schenectady—6:15 p. m.—Dance Music. WGEO, 9.53 meg., 31.4 m.

Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Kreutzersonata. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Zsolt": Dragonfly; Ede Zathureczky, Violinist; March; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—Variety: "Starlight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Chamber Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—9 p. m.—"Theatreland." Wartime Songs, Scenes and Stories. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." Talk by H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.73 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Select Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial—"Twelfth Night," starring Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"Return Engagement," by Lawrence Riley. Featuring Bert Lytell, Mady Christians, Audrey Christie and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

New England Repertory Theater—"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Edwin Burr Pettet, directing. 8:30. (36 Joy Street.)

Peabody Playhouse—"A Man From the Band," comedy by Martha Pittenger, presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. Through Saturday. (357 Charles Street.)

Revues

Plymouth—"Pins and Needles," complete new show. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman. Presented by B. G. De Sylva. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—"I Married Adventure," 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "The Lady in Question," 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway—"Moon Over Burma," with Dorothy Lamour, Robert Preston and Preston Foster. 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05. "World in Flames," 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45.

Fine Arts—Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10. "Wendell Willkie, Inforz tion Please." 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Too Many Girls," with Lucille Ball and Richard Carlson. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:35, 10:15. "Sandy Gets Her Man." 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 6:10, 9.

Kenmore—"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante." Mickey Rooney. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:40. "Island of Doomed Men," Peter Lorre. 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Knute Rockne, All American," with Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias, Lucille Fairbanks and Ernest Truex. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Howards of Virginia," with Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10. "Dulcy," with Ann Sothern and Roland Young. 9:45 a. m., 1:35, 5:08, 8:45.

Paramount—"Moon Over Burma," with Dorothy Lamour, Robert Preston and Preston Foster. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. "World in Flames," 10:25 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—"Queen of the Yukon," with Charles Bickford. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:30, 10:15. "Marked Men," with Warren Hull. 12, 3:55, 7:50. Stage: 1:15, 5:10, 9:05.

Scollay—"Wyoming" with Wallace Beery. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"March of Time, Britain's Royal Air Force," "Cruising With the U. S. Coast Guard," "Tourist Attractions in Florida," "Believe It or Not," Robert Ripley, "Moments of Charm." Latest Newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Howards of Virginia," with Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 5:26, 9:55. "Dulcy," with Ann Sothern and Roland Young. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Telepix—"March of Time's Royal Air Force." "Color cruise to Hawaii," Lew Lehr Comedy, "Varsity Vanities," 2 cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—"Spy Bureau." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Hell Below," with Robert Young. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," with Mickey Rooney. "Castle on the Hudson," Ann Sheridan. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—"Dance, Girl, Dance," Louis Hayward and Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 4:45, 8:20. "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Allston: "Covered Wagon Days," Victor McLaglen and Nan Grey. "Ex Champ," 2 and 8.

Capitol: "Man I Married," Joan Bennett and F. Lederer. "Public Deb, No. 1," Charles Ruggles and Brenda Joyce, 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Captain Is a Lady," 2 and 8.

Regent: "Untamed," Ray Milland. "Passport to Alcatraz," Jack Holt, 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Maryland," in color. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland and Jeffrey Lynn, 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Man I Married," Joan Bennett and F. Lederer. "Private Affairs," 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Pier 13," Lynn Bari, 4:30, 8:05. "Brigham Young —Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:30 & 9:35.

Brookline Village: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3:40, 6:50, 9:50. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Cleveland Circle: "Boomtown," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara and Ralph Bellamy. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Boomtown," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," 2 and 8.

Harvard: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "Wagons Westward," C. Morris and Buck Jones 2 and 7:45.

University: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 2:25, 5:40, 8:50. "Cavalcade of Academy Awards," 1:45, 5, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Victor McLaglen. "Pier 13," Lynn Bari, 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 3:20, 9:20. "Public Deb. No. 1," Brenda Joyce, 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Babies for Sale," Rochelle Hudson and Glenn Ford. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Captain Caution," Victor Mature and Bruce Cabot. 3:35, 8:25.

Mapleswood: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:00, 8:10. "La Conga Nights." 5:05, 9:58.

Orpheum: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. "Safari," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:06, 9:21. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum. 1:45, 6.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Intermezzo." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson. "Golden Fleecing." 2 and 8:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Golden Fleecing." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Flowing Gold," "Golden Fleecing." 2 and 7:45.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Boomtown," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "March of Time."

Guild: "Ride Tenderfoot Ride," Gene Autry. "Up in the Air," Frankie Darro.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Earl of Puddlestone," with the Gleasons. "Hot Steel," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine.

Strand: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." "Public Deb. No. 1."

REVERE — Boulevard: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy and Ann Dvorak. "The Outsider," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy and Ann Dvorak. "The Outsider," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Man Who Talked Too Much," George Brent and Virginia Bruce. "Light of the Western Stars." 2 and 7:45.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "River's End." 2 and 6:30.

Davis Square: "Seventeen." "The Man Who Talked Too Much," George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and F. Lederer. "River's End," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 7:30.

Broadway: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman," Jean Hersholt. 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. "You're Not So Tough." 1:45 and 6:30.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3:30, 9:10 "Saint Takes Over." 2:08, 7:34.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "Men Against the Sky." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "Saps at Sea." 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," Lew Ayres. "Knights of the Range." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Anne of Windy Poplars." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. "I Married Adventure." 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "I Love You Again." "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Maryland." Brenda Joyce. 3:34, 8:38, 9:38. "Courageous Dr. Christian," Jean Hersholt. 2:17, 3:18.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

550kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	John Duffy, organist	Studio speakers
3:15 Kathleen Norris	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Scrapbook Stories"	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	John Kiley, organist
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Twentieth Century	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Boston Book Fair:	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Serenade"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	speakers	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	World's Fair Band	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Book Fair: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills": sk	"Superman": drama	"Lone Journey": drama	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Voice and organ	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	Sports program
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: Music: Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather: Dinner Dance	Republican State Comm.	News Service	Alpineers
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Popular music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hady's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Political talk	Political talk	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce, Arlie	Alec Templeton Time:	"Inside of Sports":	"The Lone Ranger":	"Let's Dance": tr.
7:45 Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Russian Choir
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Ask the Children":	Lucille Manners; Ross	De Witt M. Emery, talk	Jih and His Texas
8:15 Nan Rae; Maud	quiz program	Graham; orchestra	Political talk	Ramblers
8:30 Davis; comedians;	"Death Valley Days":	"The Yankee Swapper"	Henry A. Wallace	Sports Program
8:45 sketch; cr.; news	dramatic sketch	"The Yankee Swapper"	Henry A. Wallace	The Continentals
9:00 John L. Lewis, talk	"Gangbusters": drama	John L. Lewis, talk	John L. Lewis	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 John L. Lewis	"Gangbusters": drama	John L. Lewis, talk	John L. Lewis	
9:30 Irvin S. Cobb, political talk	News; Political talk	"Everyman's Theater": Arch Oboler Plays	"I Want a Divorce": dramatization	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Political talk			
10:00 Robert L. Ripley:	Henry A Parkman	"Wings of Destiny"	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 vocalist; orch.	Walsh Campaign Comm.	dramatic sketch	News Service	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
10:30 Wendell L. Willkie	Political talk	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Political talk	Darrell Calker's Orch.
10:45 Wendell L. Willkie	Dance Music	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Studio program
11:00 News: Weather	News: Music: Weather	News Service	Henry King's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15 Master Works of	World's Greatest Music	Local news; Weather	Command Performance:	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30 Music	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	dramatization	"Day's End"
11:45 E. Hoagland's Or	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Antarctic Expedition	Joe Reichman's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

550kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News: Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Studio program	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Musical Time-
8:30 Greenfield Choir	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	table
8:45 WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
9:00 The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	National Defense talk	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 "About Us"	"The Breakfast Club";	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Honest Abe":	Don McNeill, m. c.;	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 dramatization	vocalists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00 "Young Americans	Cowgirl songstress	"Lincoln Highway":	"The First Offender":	Studio speaker
10:15 in the Making"	Kevin Moore, tenor	dramatic series	dramatic series	Studio speaker
10:30 "Improvisations"	Joseph Gallicchio's Or-	"Bright Idea Club":	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 Women's Club talk	chestra	children's program	Organ recital	You"
11:00 Press News; Book	Deep River Boys	Concert Music	Student Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15 Fair	"Shall We Waltz"	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 "Saturday Revue":	"Dance Hour"	Musical Tete-a-Tete	U. S. Army Band	"Magic Green Carpet"
11:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Weather; musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	"This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00 "Man on the Farm"	News; speakers	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Man on the Farm"	Noonday Review: Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Country Journal"	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide;
12:45 "Country Journal"	Home Hour	Matinee in Rhythm	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News Service	National Farm and	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Program Previews	Home Hour	Stamp program	"Highlights, Halftones"	Alexander Thiede Con-
1:30 Studio speakers	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Marimba Melodies	"Highlights, Halftones"	ducts musicale
1:45 Holy Cross-Brown	dorf": interviews	Yale-Navy football game	Harvard-Dartmouth foot-	"Broadway Bandwagon"
2:00 football game	Michigan vs. Pennsyl-	Yale-Navy football game	ball game	Football music
2:15 Holy Cross-Brown	vania football game	Yale-Navy football game	Harvard-Dartmouth foot-	Boston College - St.
2:30 football game	Michigan vs. Pennsyl-	Yale-Navy football game	ball game	Anselm football game
2:45 Holy Cross-Brown	vania football game	Yale-Navy football game	Harvard-Dartmouth foot-	Boston College - St.
3:00 football game	Michigan vs. Pennsyl-	Yale-Navy football game	ball game	Anselm football game
3:15 Holy Cross-Brown	vania football game	Yale-Navy football game	Harvard-Dartmouth foot-	Boston College - St.
3:30 football game	Michigan vs. Pennsyl-	Yale-Navy football game	ball game	Anselm football game
3:45 Holy Cross-Brown	vania football game	Yale-Navy football game	Harvard-Dartmouth foot-	Boston College - St.
4:00 football game	Michigan vs. Pennsyl-	Yale-Navy football game	ball game	Anselm football game
4:15 Holy Cross-Brown	vania football game	Yale-Navy football game	Harvard-Dartmouth	Boston College - St.
4:30 football program	Club Matinee: variety	Notre Dame - Illinois	"The Twentieth Century	Anselm football game
4:45 Male quartet	Club Matinee: variety	football game	Serenade"	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Buffalo Presents"	Sonny James' Orch.	Notre Dame - Illinois	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Buffalo Presents"	Sonny James' Orch.	football game	Sports Matinee	"

Democrats Honor Parkman; Dever Charges Broken Vows

Republican Campaign

Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator, was lauded by Francis H. Russell, Boston attorney and well-known Democrat, at a luncheon at which Mr. Parkman was honor guest today in the Chamber of Commerce Building. The luncheon was given by the Independent Committee for Parkman for Senator.

Mr. Russell praised the progressive record of the candidate in behalf of labor during the past 15 years and said he wished especially to praise the "positive stand" Mr. Parkman has taken on outstanding issues such as aid to the Allies, adequate defense for this country and a well-trained army, navy and air force that will keep this nation out of war.

Mr. Parkman spoke. Other speakers included Prof. Theodore Smith of Harvard, former member of the American Committee at the League of Nations, Geneva; and Paul V. Power, attorney and former Boston College athlete.

"Eradication of waste, extravagance, and inefficiency from our State government, as demanded by the people of Massachusetts two years ago, are today's accomplishments," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall told his listeners at rallies last night throughout the city of Worcester.

"Two years ago," the Governor declared, "the people arose in their might and demanded the elimination of these evils from government, and insisted that good, clean, decent, honest government be restored to Beacon Hill. That has been done."

At the same rallies, Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican nominee for the United States Senate, assailed his opponent, United States Senator David I. Walsh, for labor conditions at Camp Edwards, Falmouth, and held him responsible for Massachusetts' failure to get the camp housing contract.

Lists Achievements

"Despite Senator Walsh's long service in Washington, he permitted the contract for housing at Camp Edwards, amounting to more than $8,000,000, to slip from the fingers of local contractors with the result that an Iowa firm got it," said Mr. Parkman.

Speaking Schedules

Prominent speakers scheduled for coming Republican rallies are Lewis G. Hines, Secretary of Labor and Industries of Pennsylvania, Representative J. William Ditter, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and Walter O'Keefe, Chairman of the Republican National Committee in the East.

Mr. Hines is scheduled to speak at rallies in Lowell and Lawrence Oct. 28, and in Pittsfield and North Adams on the following day. Mr. O'Keefe plans to speak in Chicopee, Northampton and Holyoke on Oct. 31. Representative Ditter is expected to speak at rallies tonight in Quincy and Brockton.

Democratic Campaign

Charging Governor Leverett Saltonstall's record of the past two years is a succession of unfulfilled promises and broken pledges, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Democratic nominee for Governor at rallies last night in Pittsfield, North Adams and Adams challenged the Governor on his statement that the issue of this campaign is a moral one.

The Democratic nominee said in part:

"Your Excellency, you stated that the issue in this campaign is not a political but a moral one. . . . Neither you, nor any other person can mar one iota the hard-earned, unblemished reputation which is mine. I do not yield to you or any other man in personal or political integrity.

Questions Governor

"But since you seek a moral issue let us apply this test to your own record, Mr. Governor. When a candidate for public office makes specific pledges to the people, he has a moral obligation to the people who elected him to keep those pledges. The Governor's record of the past two years is a succession of unfulfilled promises—of broken pledges.

"You recall how two years ago he promised again and again that no State employee who was doing an honest and efficient job need fear removal. What happened to that pledge? He removed approximately 6,000 employees for no other reason than that they were guilty of bearing a different party label than his own. Can such wholesale discharges in direct violation of a specific pledge ever be morally justified?

"Perhaps you remember the usual pre-election Republican protestations of humanitarianism of two years ago. At that time the Governor was terribly concerned about unemployment relief—for the unemployed vote, too.

Walsh Promises Work

"And yet what happened during his administration? Chapter 90 work which covers highway construction was virtually discontinued. This vital service of the State is not only essential for the maintenance of the safety of our highways and the creation of arteries of commerce but it also provides welcome work for thousands of our unemployed. Was this morally fair to all concerned, particularly the unemployed whose hopes you have shattered?"

Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, seeking re-election, stated in his rally address that thousands of Bay Staters would receive employment through a naval expansion program which he said he sponsored as chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. This program, he declared, will result in millions of dollars being poured into Massachusetts Industry.

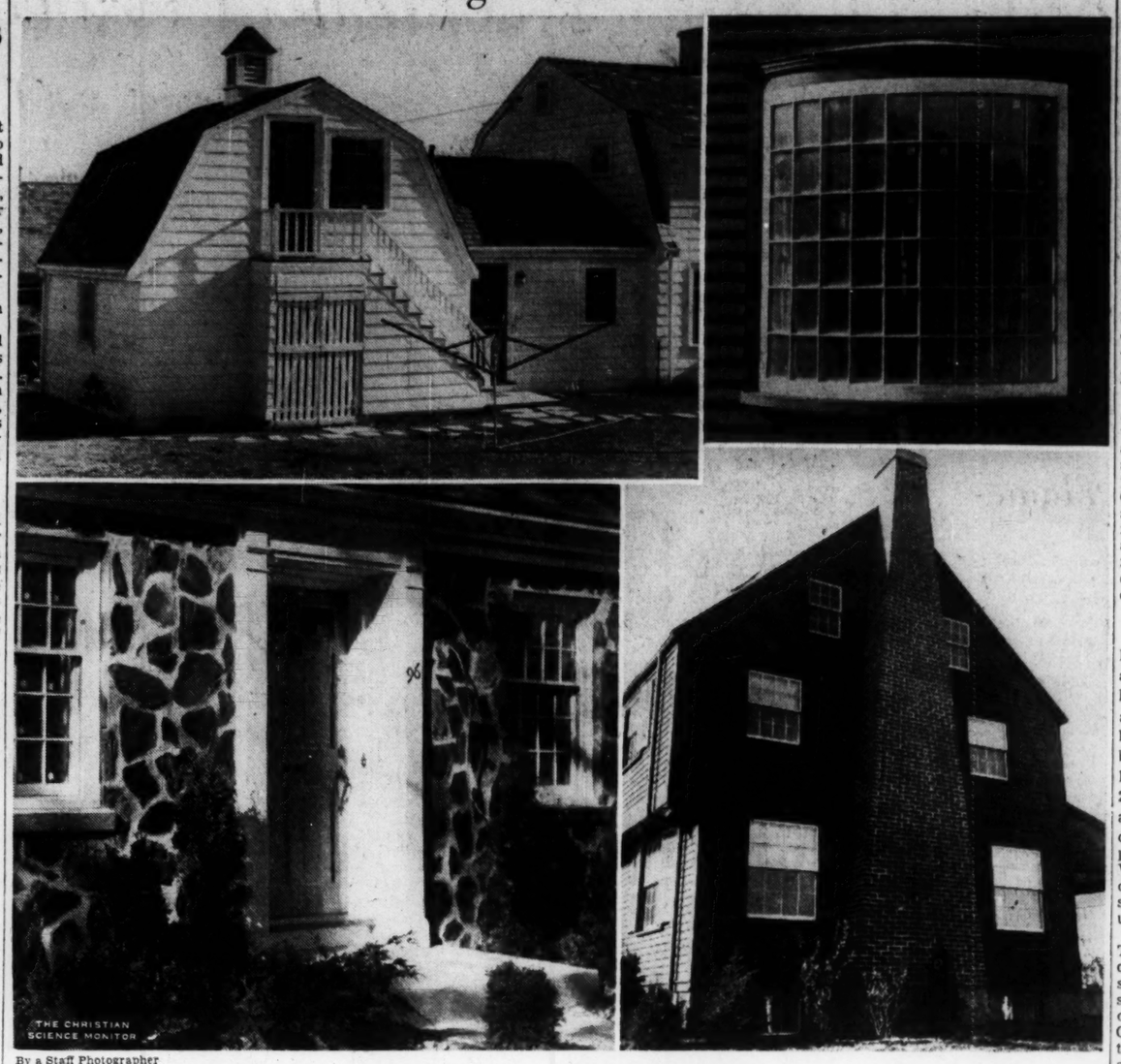
Democratic rallies are scheduled for today in Brockton, Taunton, Rockland, Weymouth, Braintree, Milton, Bridgewater.

Soldiers' Aid Case Headed to Dever

An investigation of charges of graft and job-selling in the administration of soldiers' relief in the City of Lawrence, Mass., has disclosed a situation that may be referred to the Attorney General for action, Richard R. Flynn, Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions, declared today.

The inquiry is not expected to be completed for at least another month, Mr. Flynn said. He also disclosed that State Police detectives and the State Department of Civil Service are inquiring into the charges.

The Urge to Be Different



By a Staff Photographer

Views of Houses in and Around Boston

Upper left: Room over garage used as studio in Newton home near Dedham Street. Upper right: New and striking use of bay window in Chestnut Hill house, Brookline. Lower left: Stone for front of this home was taken from grounds during excavations. Lower right: Funnel-shaped chimney gives decorative touch that some people like.

Dolan, Quinn Face Further Court Action

Further court action awaits Edmund L. Dolan, former City Treasurer of Boston, and J. Walter Quinn, a business associate of Mr. Dolan, after they are released from the Suffolk County jail where they have been serving contempt of court sentences. Their release is set for Nov. 26.

District Attorney William J. Foley indicated that he would move to have them brought to trial after Christmas on indictments pending against them in connection with the operations of a defunct legal securities corporation. Mr. Dolan is charged with larceny of approximately $25,000 from the city of Boston while he served as its Treasurer from 1931 to 1933, and with Mr. Quinn and Edward J. Supple, he was charged with conspiracy to steal.

Mr. Dolan and Mr. Quinn were sentenced in May of 1938 by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick for contempt of court by attempted jury-fixing as they were going on trial in connection with the securities corporation case.

Morgan Memorial Striking Drivers Returning to Work

Striking truck drivers and their helpers at Morgan Memorial, mother of all the "goodwill industry" in the country, are going back to work tomorrow, F. C. Moore, Treasurer of the institution which works over waste material, reported this afternoon.

During the three days the men have been out, the charitable organization has kept them on its payroll. Effort will be made to work out difficulties, Mr. Moore said, though it was difficult to see just how a union could be established among a changing truck personnel.

As the effort of the Memorial is to find jobs for all its temporary workers, partly through its own free employment bureau, he said, truck drivers are pushed along into permanent jobs as soon as possible.

The Memorial has more than 400 temporary workers thus apt to depart at any time for employment elsewhere. Truck drivers and helpers number 50.

Charles G. Groff

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 25 (AP)—Charles G. Groff, Chairman of the Boards of Directors of the Electrolux Corporation and Servel, Inc., manufacturers of vacuum cleaners and gas refrigerators, who passed on here yesterday, spent a large part of his career in the advertising business, and became known as an authority on merchandising.

Shoes for New Army

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 25 (AP)—Four Greater Brockton shoe companies received orders yesterday for 170,000 pairs of Army shoes, ranging in price from $2.87 to $2.97. The firms are the Doyle Shoe Company, Eaton Shoe Company, and W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton and the Givren Shoe Company of nearby Rockland.

Builders Use 'Hallmark' To Identify Their Homes

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Question-a-Day Club of the Greater Boston Society of Would-Be Home Owners is asking its members today to "find a home building community emphasizing the urge of builder and architect to be different by building tool houses into the wings of most of its garages."

Tomorrow's question has to do with locating a community where virtually every kitchen has a door opening into a spacious first-floor laundry. Sunday, a search will be initiated for a colony of homes featuring over-the-garage living rooms, in addition to the one downstairs, with pine paneling and an individual fireplace.

Of course, the Question-a-Day Club is just one of those things the would-be home owner would like to see organized. But if there were such a club, it would say that searching for the places in question is not difficult for week-end home seekers. The tool house in the garage is characteristic of Merrill Nutting's development on Puritan Road, Newton. The laundry off the kitchen features homes of William H. Gray in Colonial Acres, Newton. The over-the-garage living room dominates the scene in Carleeta Park, the Needham development of James White.

Urge to Be Different

All testify to the building urge to "be different." They are pet ideas of the architects to distinguish the communities from others. Finally, the emphasized features begin to label the architect or builder who carries the ideas with him for inclusion in isolated homes built in other sections.

Thus, if the home seeker finds a house in Newton Lower Falls with a garden fence that carries along the roof lines of the dwelling in a downward sweep, he should recognize the artful hand of Charles M. Willis of Lexington. Or, if he sees a low-lying, rambling Cape Cod with a long breezeway, fat chimney, and garage connected with the house through the breezeway, he might guess that Royal Barry Wills had been at work.

Almost every development has its predominating feature or features. Arnold Hartmann's Fox Meadow in Newton is beginning to feature stone fronts, the materials being taken from the ledges upon which the development has grown. Homes in Eliot Hill on the Worcester Turnpike are distinguished by small-looking exteriors that hide spacious interiors.

To achieve the unusual, builders try an idea, and if it takes hold, it becomes the predominant feature of the development. These ideas are seen in funnel-shaped chimneys, dinettes that open off the front hall almost as part of the hall backed by an all mirrored wall, bay windows with glass blocks, studio rooms over the garage, completely separated from the house itself and reached only by an outside stairway.

Sometimes the popularized idea comes from the man who is buying the house, takes hold with his neighbor, and then sweeps the community's new houses as they are built. One of the newest ideas is turning the kitchen into a combination living and dining room with red leathered benches, large fireplace, pine-panelled walls and counters separating the dining and lounging end from the working kitchen.

Change in Tastes

Are recreation rooms in the basement a passing fad? One would imply that they are on the basis of the many new homes being built without game rooms. Some builders say that demands for such rooms are rapidly falling off, that if a game room is wanted, the family requests that it be put on the second floor instead of in the basement.

Building Gains

The Boston metropolitan area has entered the closing quarter of the current year with a 9 per cent increase in residential building valuations over 1939, according to the Dodge Reports.

Home building is said to have topped last year's records in six of the first nine months, with the August figures reaching the highest level of expenditures since July, 1929. September is said to have continued the progressive building march to the point where predictions are being made for the best building year since 1929.

Civilian Shelters

Plans for civilian shelters in New England which may serve as models for other areas in the United States are being made by a special committee of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, headed by Chester Lindsay Churchill, it was learned today.

The possibilities for shelters, either temporary or permanent, include existing structures above ground, subways, underground shelters, and trench shelters, all of which are said to be distinctive jobs for the architect and builder. To facilitate this work, the National Resources Board has made a map of New England showing its vulnerable spots for enemy bombers.

The committee also is considering other phases of noncombatant defense including housing, camouflage, rezoning, building code changes, city planning, preservation of historic structures, and rehabilitation.

Need of Technique Seen for President

MERIDEN, Conn., Oct. 25 (AP)—Johnny Cudahy, Ambassador to Belgium, said last night that the President of the United States should have "a technique one does not learn in the management of an American utility corporation."

"Any qualified President of the United States must these days have an intimate knowledge of the world," Mr. Cudahy said in a prepared address sponsored by State Democratic headquarters.

"He must know the people of the world and must be aware of the approaches to different nations, the methods of chanceries, the history and traditions of nations. This demands a great range of experience and schooling. It is a technique in itself. . . ."

500 'Key Men' Train for Roll Of Red Cross

"The work is done by volunteers; we want it supported by volunteer dollars," Robert H. Hallowell, Chairman for Metropolitan Boston of the 1941 Red Cross roll call, told 500 key men of the business-division committee at a luncheon today in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler.

On its current work, now proceeding at top speed, Mr. Hallowell said that with few exceptions all production and shipments are going to Britain day after day. Every request made for supplies by the British Red Cross has been filled or is being filled, he declared. Latest in the shipments has been a large quantity of blankets for the use of Londoners nightly seeking shelter in the subways to escape air raids.

The Chairman said the annual roll call would be conducted between Nov. 11 and 30 for funds to insure payment of operating expense necessary to keep the organization functioning.

Called in an effort to give roll-call workers more intensive training in their tasks than heretofore, the luncheon was presided over by F. Winchester Denio, chairman of the Business Division.

Beef Strikes a Lower Note In Prices at Boston Markets

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Although meat men continue to talk about scarcity of fine beef, the retail price is somewhat lower this week, in general, but housewives find that not all stores offer low prices. One well-posted merchant told the writer that beef prices are down, and quoted various cuts at the "pre-advance" levels of several months ago, but more than a few stores are still quoting higher than those levels, though lower than the recent peaks.

Chain system stores offer some attractive prices for meats this week-end, including sirloin roast at 29 cents, face of the rump and several steaks at 33 cents, and prime rib, heavy steer roast 27 cents. Other meats, too, are considered bargains this week-end, including pork, which can be had as low as 15 cents for rib cuts to roast, and up to 27 cents for specially selected, New England dressed loin.

Pork and Lamb

Fresh hams that make a delicious roast, are available as low as 19 cents a pound, and smoked hams 23 cents. Some stores offer all cooked, ready-to-eat smoked hams at 25 cents. Lamb is a good buy, with legs of spring lamb as low as 21 cents, and ranging up to 27 cents. Lamb fores can be had at 13 cents, and in at least one case, at 10 cents, but the latter price is restricted to Friday only. Veal legs are as low as 12½ cents on the same basis, as a Friday only special, in at least one large suburban store.

Poultry prices are attractive. Turkeys can be had as low as 25 cents in Blackstone Street market stalls, and at 29 cents in chain stores. New England turkeys are offered around 35 cents, while Cape Cod, cranberry-fed birds that weigh around 10 to 12 pounds, are 42 cents a pound in Faneuil Hall stalls.

Chickens are offered in chain stores as low as 25 cents, fowl 21 cents, with an occasional "special" at 17 cents, and capons around 33 cents. New England ducklings are around 19 to 22 cents and western geese 25 cents a pound.

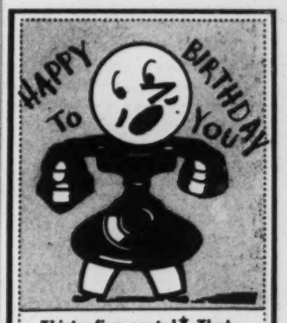
Seafood Prices

In seafood, chilled swordfish is in the market, and in some cases can be had as low as 23 cents a pound. Fresh mackerel are still available, the large ones ranging as high as 15 or even 18 cents a pound. Small ones can be had as low as 9 cents a pound.

Cod is around 12 cents a pound, steak cod as high as 20 cents, haddock 12 to 14 cents, halibut 40 to 50 cents, smelts 35 to 40 cents, and sea perch 15 cents.

Indications that the "frost is on the pumpkin" are seen along the countryside today, where bountiful supplies of brightly colored and large size pumpkins are found. In the market stalls, large pumpkins can be had around 3 cents a pound. Smaller ones are a cent higher or so. Winter squash of the Blue Hubbard variety is available as low as four pounds for 10 cents, and ranges up to four cents a pound.

Cauliflower are specially fine now, with some fair-sized heads available at 10 to 15 cents each, looking as white as freshly fallen snow. Green beans can be had as low as 8½ cents a pound, wax beans 9½ cents, pascal celery 12½ cents a bunch, yellow onions six pounds for 15 cents, and common white potatoes 19 cents a peck and up.



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Early Railroad Changed Newton From Industrial to Residential City

Women's Clubs Prominent In Newton Civic Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass.—"How Your Probation Officer Spends Her Day" will be the subject of a talk to be given by Miss Emily M. Hickey, Probation Officer for Women and Children in the Newton District Court, at the Fall Meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs at Eliot Church next Monday. Miss Hickey will be the principal speaker at the afternoon session.

The morning session will be given over to round-table conferences of the Legislative, Educational, and Conservation Committees of the Federation.

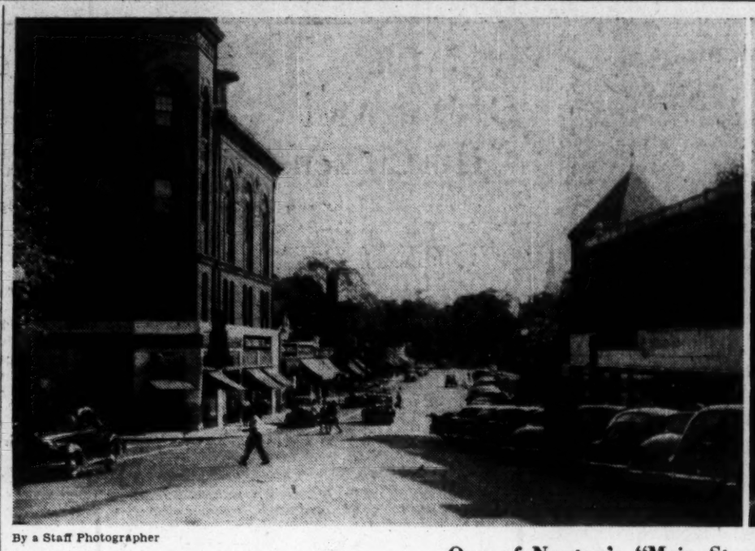
The Legislative group will be addressed by Mrs. Albert Farnsworth, Legislative Chairman of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and will hear a symposium on city affairs by heads of municipal departments including Dr. Harold B. Chope, Public Health; John B. Haughey, Street Department; James P. Reynolds, Public Welfare; Julius E. Warren, Superintendent of Schools.

Dr. Amos Wilder, Dean of Junior School, Andover Newton Theological School, will discuss "Youth Movement and Education" before the Educational round-table group, and Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, Conservation Chairman for Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, will address the Conservation Committee.

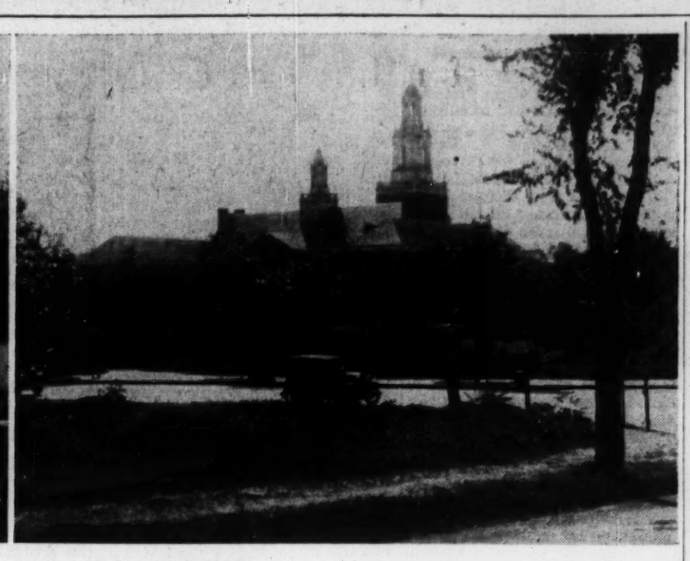
Following Miss Hickey's talk in the afternoon session Francis Ierardi will present his stereopticon pictures "Seeing Fingers."

The Newton Federation of Women's Clubs was organized in 1895 and is comprised today of 12 clubs and 15 associate organizations. Nearly 3,000 women comprise the present membership and the services and philanthropies rendered by this civic-minded group have brought benefits to the entire city.

Greatest single philanthropy of the member clubs of the Federation are its scholarships to worthy students. In the 1939-1940 year these totaled $2,082.80, or about one-third of the total donated to worthwhile causes. Gifts to all charities totaled $5,829.23.



By a Staff Photographer



One of Newton's "Main Streets" and Its City Hall

Left: Walnut Street, Newtonville, looking south. Newton's geographical divisions result in each of 14 villages having its own "Main Street." This is one of the busier shopping centers of the city. Right: Newton's Colonial-style City Hall in its artistic setting of shrubs, lagoons, and velvet lawns is one of the city's most attractive spots.

Railroad Started Newton's Progress

By John Bond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass.—This city's destiny as a community of fine homes was as much bound up with the coming of the railroad as was the future of many a frontier village whose boom days began when the iron horse first snorted into town.

From the time of its settlement in 1630, until 1834, Newton appeared destined to become a manufacturing town. The early settlers, coming out from Boston, along the Charles River, had built grist and lumber mills along the river bank and later, following the discovery of bog iron, came rolling mills, forges, nail factories, and other related industries.

But in 1833 a proposal to build a railroad from Boston to Worcester along the old Post Road through Cambridge, Watertown, Waltham, and Weston brought such bitter opposition from the people of those communities, who feared they would lose their freight and coaching business, that the road was built on the south side of the Charles River through Newton. The first section to Newton Corner was completed in 1834.

Residential Trend

The coming of the railroad marked the beginning of Newton as a residential suburb. At that time the Back Bay and South End sections of Boston had not been filled-in and a flood of people who felt that Boston was over-crowded began to pour into Newton.

The city's development as a prosperous suburb was inevitable when a large part of those who came were well-to-do business men. It was natural then that these affluent newcomers, together with the wealthy manufacturers and early settlers, would demand the best services of whatever nature.

According to Rupert C. Thompson, Secretary of Newton's energetic Chamber of Commerce, there isn't a word in the records of the past 300 years that doesn't show that Newton, first as a town and later as a city, was governed by other than public spirited men of the highest type, had excellent churches, fine schools, good roads, in short all that goes to make a livable community.

"In fact," says Mr. Thompson, "any difficulties we may now be encountering stem from the fact that Newton was born with a silver spoon in its mouth and is still trying to maintain that high standard."

But Newton isn't experiencing many difficulties.

Debt Reductions

During the last year the per capita debt has been reduced from a high in 1938 of $103.04 to $90 The tax rate was reduced this year from $30.20 to $29.20, with indications that it may go lower in 1941. Furthermore, the bonded debt has been reduced by $228,000 to $6,100,000 and plans are afoot to bring that figure down to $5,000,000 within the next five years.

About 75 per cent of Newton's income is derived from taxes levied on real and personal property which makes it good news for Newtonians that their city leads the State in residential construction among cities smaller than Boston.

In 1932, 527 building permits were issued in the City, resulting in construction totaling $1,343,208. The 1937 figures were 775 permits totaling $3,266,179. Last year the total permits issued reached a new high of 936, but the trend toward smaller dwellings brought the construction costs down to $2,967,336.

While Newton's tax rate was taking a drop the real estate assessment was on the upgrade. The 1940 valuation is $152,078,000, a rise of more than a quarter of a million dollars over 1939. Mr. Thompson points out that assessments in Newton have been steadily surging upward since the World War.

Growth in Assessments

"In 1919 total assessments were $78,635,390," Mr. Thompson said. "During the next 10 years they increased $73,922,560 to a total of $152,557,950. It took 290 years to reach the figures of 1919 and then we nearly doubled that figure in the next 10 years."

"Actually we did more than that," Mr. Thompson added. "Whereas we were taxing each $1,000 of valuation $19.80 in 1919, by 1929 we had stepped that up to $27.20, thereby greatly increasing our income."

While 1929 assessments of all cities and towns in the State were 45 per cent above 1919, Newton's were 94 per cent higher, and while the 1939 figure for the entire State was only 27 per cent above 1919, Newton's stood at 114 per cent above.

Today Newton is hopeful that new construction will keep pace with the lowering of assessments on the older properties so that the problem of lessening incomes, which is facing so many cities and towns, will not become real. As the face of the City is changing with the disappearance of many of the huge estates of a more opulent period the chances appear good that assessments will hold up.

Larger Houses Vanish

Throughout the City—in Chestnut Hill, on Mt. Ida, on West Newton Hill—the old rambling houses, whose rococo decorations marked a less appealing architectural period, are vanishing, replaced by more attractive modern homes built for families with more modest incomes.

The fine old streets lined with maples and elms are losing none of their charm in this transition, for beautiful green lawns and artistically landscaped grounds help to maintain Newton's reputation as the "Garden City." Few cities can boast more miles of sylvan streets and comfortable homes.

Although fundamentally a city of homes, Newton has, in the 5 per cent of its territory zoned for manufacturing, several prosperous concerns giving employment to more than 3,000 persons. More fortunate than some cities known as manufacturing communities, Newton's industry is widely diversified, a fact that allowed manufacturing to hold up remarkably well during the depression period.

Most of Newton's 57 plants purchase electric power from the Boston Edison Company but a few turn to the water of the Charles River for power.

Other Factories

Among Newton's better-known manufacturing concerns are the Gamewell Company in Newton Upper Falls, said to be the world's largest producer of fire alarm equipment; the Raytheon Company in Nonantum, one of the large makers of radio tubes, giving employment, when at top speed, to about 1,500 workers, and the Sherman Paper Products Corporation which makes many of the paper cups in which bakery cup cakes are sold.

Following the example of many a mill town which has converted extensive factory space left vacant by the migration of great industries, Newton has found diversified industries to occupy the great Saco Lowell plant at Newton Upper Falls, abandoned a number of years ago when the plant was consolidated with the one at Saco, Maine. In addition to the Sherman Paper Products Company using space there is the Robert Gair Co., makers of paper cartons, and a large portion of the plant is now used for the storage of new automobiles by New England distributors.

In the plant originally used by the Plymouth Cordage Company, two companies, the Arcless Switch and the Ucinite Companies are said to be doing a good business. Ucinite is the trade name for a bakelite product manufactured by the company.

Other manufacturing companies are the Hall Manufacturing Company, said to produce most of the laminated tennis rackets made in this country; the Earnshaw Knitting Company, and the Security Mills, both prominent in the textile field, and the Atlantic Research Corporation, which is helping to revolutionize the wool and fiber industries by producing wearable synthetics made of glass, coal, and milk.

Accessible Recreation Areas Provide Variety in Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass. — There are recreational facilities in this city of 70,000 persons for everyone from little Johnny Jones to his Aunt Betsy.

Providing leisure-time activity for young and old in a sprawling city like Newton requires considerable planning and forethought. Under the guidance of Ernest Hermann, who supervised the city's playgrounds for 27 years, until his retirement last year, and under the present regime of F. Ewing Wilson, Newton has developed one of the finest recreational programs in the Commonwealth.

If playgrounds are to be used, Commissioner Wilson will tell you, they must be accessible, and to meet that requirement Newton has 30 strategically located throughout the city's 18 square miles. These play areas cover about 340 acres, or about seven times the area of Boston Common. Including buildings, they are valued at approximately $2,000,000.

Fortunate in having two fair-sized bodies of water as well as the Charles River within its borders, Newton's youngsters of every age are provided with three supervised bathing beaches during the summer and three flood-lighted skating areas in the winter, in addition to the usual playground facilities.

Skaters' Census

Last winter 249,000 skaters glided—some of them stumbled—over the ice of Crystal Lake in Newton Center, Bullough's Pond in Newtonville, and Ware's Cove on the Charles in Auburndale. The bathing beaches at Crystal Lake and on the Charles at Upper Falls and Auburndale attracted 233,000 persons last summer.

More than 1,000,000 persons will use the Newton playground facilities during the current year, Mr. Wilson estimates.

Playgrounds are open from April until the snow flies, with a supervised summer program starting after July 4 and continuing for seven weeks. During the summer period approximately 70 supervisors and assistants direct activities at the various play centers but in the winter 25 are enough to handle the recreation program.

Newton youngsters not privileged to go away on vacation find plenty of activity during July and August. Experts in juvenile recreation conduct children's games and instruct the boys and girls in various kinds of handicraft. Drama clubs, puppetry, public speaking classes, harmonica bands, sewing, metal work—these are but a few of the activities provided.

For the more active and older residents there is soft ball, baseball, and tennis. The city maintains 43 tennis courts which are used nearly every day, weather permitting during the season.

Winter Program

In the winter the recreational program is continued indoors with six public schools placed at the disposal of the department. Basketball and handicraft occupy most attention during the cold months and adult groups become more active.

Last year the former playground department was reorganized as the Recreation Department with Mr. Wilson as Commissioner. Serving on the Commission are Mrs. Louis H. Marshall, Chairman; Edward F. Dalton, Irving C. Paul, Howard L. Rich, John H. Underhill.

The trend in Newton this year, Mr. Wilson stated, has been toward expanded neighborhood centers and recreation for adults.

The declining birth rate in recent years which has already made itself felt in Newton by smaller attendance through the third grade, is one reason why Mr. Wilson feels that Newton's more than adequate recreation equipment should be used more by adults.

Bus Replaced Street Car In Newton in '30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Street-car tracks and trolley wires have been gone from Newton streets for a number of years. It was in 1924 that the first busses, operated by the Middlesex and Boston Street Railway Company, began to replace badly antiquated rolling stock of the line, and in April, 1930, the last street car rolled over the roller-coaster-like reservation along Commonwealth Avenue on the Lake Street-Auburndale run.

Far more comfortable than the antique omnibusses that tried to compete with the street car years before and quieter and cleaner than the noisy electric cars, the busses soon won approval of passengers. New rules of travel denied the commuter the right to hang on a strap and limited the number of passengers to the number that could be seated. These rules proved flexible and during rush hours the busses are heavily loaded.

Notwithstanding, the busses offer more satisfactory transportation, and service has more easily been extended to sections of the city formerly isolated.

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Interest of Newton Citizens in Government Aids in Cutting Expenses

Taxpayers' Group Credited for Many City Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass.—One of the newer citizens' organizations in this city, and one which is making itself felt in the community, is the Newton Taxpayers' Association—watchdog of the City's fiscal affairs.

Organized in 1936 by a group of prominent citizens, alarmed by a mounting per capita debt which reached a figure second in the state only to Boston's and whipped into action by a rising tax rate, the Association has been successful in its brief existence in making Newton property owners "tax conscious."

To the Assciation goes much of the credit for returning Newton to a "pay-as-you-go-policy," according to competent observers. For several years Newton borrowed to pay its expenses, resulting in a bonded indebtedness on Jan. 1, 1939, of nearly $7,000,000. Payments on school bonds alone last year added up to $275,000.

Having established itself as the most vocal economy bloc in the City—a voice that reaches into the Aldermanic chamber, City departments, and even into the Mayor's office, the Association is now on the alert for new ways in which the cost of Newton's governmental machine may be whittled.

Civic Leaders of High Type

As Charles E. Bailey, Executive Secretary of the taxpayers' group points out, most of Newton's extravagances have been the result of bad judgment rather than dishonest spending of City funds. Newton has long boasted of the high character of its civic leaders, but notwithstanding, there is still a place for such an Association to watch the municipal purse strings, Mr. Bailey asserts.

An excellent example of where a taxpayers association comes into the picture is in the case of the boilers for the high school heating system. One hundred twenty thousand dollars was asked this year to replace the present boilers—a sizable amount any time but especially when economy is the byword. The Association called attention to the possibility of repairing the older ones—an eventuality which proved practical and which was done at a fraction of the estimated cost.

Then the Association arranged for a partial survey of the street department with an eye toward economies in the removal of rubbish. By changing routes and standardizing trucks the way was shown whereby a saving of $50,000 will be realized.

At present the Taxpayers Association is waiting for Mayor Paul M. Goddard to authorize a survey of the City government such as the one recently completed in Brookline. The Aldermen have already voted funds for conducting the survey and officials of the Association are confident that such a study will bring about improvements even in so exemplary a City as Newton.

Savings in Purchasing

Among the more important reforms for which the Association is now beating the drums is a central purchasing agent who will do the buying for all of the City's 20 departments. Conservative estimates place the saving on purchases at about 10 per cent, to say nothing of the time now spent by department heads which might better be used in supervising the work of their particular branch.

A classic example of inefficiency in the present departmental setup of Newton, Mr. Bailey points out, was the resurfacing of Beacon Street a year or two ago. The street department had scarcely picked up its tools and moved on to a new job when the water department came along and tore up the newly laid street. "We've never had a good surface on that section of Beacon Street since," Mr. Bailey grinned. The answer, he believes, is a department of public works.

Although Newton depends on real estate assessments for about 75 per cent of its tax income, Mr. Bailey believes that a possible additional source would be through new industry coming to the City. Only five per cent of Newton's area is zoned for manufacturing, but in that area is plenty of factory space which might house humming industries, the Executive Secretary of the Taxpayers Association says.

One way of attracting industry to Newton, according to Mr. Bailey, would be to lower the assessment on machinery which is much higher than in such so-called mill communities as Lawrence, Haverhill, Fall River, and Holyoke.

© Bachrach

Paul M. Goddard

His first year as Mayor of Newton has been marked by economy and a reduced tax rate.

Newton Gets Dial Phones On Nov. 17

NEWTON, Mass.—Beginning at one a. m. on Sunday, Nov. 17, Newton's 16,000 subscribers to the service of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company will no longer hear the familiar "Number please" when they lift their receivers to make a telephone call.

As the hands of the master clock in the new $300,000 telephone exchange building on Washington Street, Newtonville, turn to midnight, expert technicians of the telephone company will make the cut over, throwing nearly 28,000 telephones in Newton and Watertown onto the dial system.

In the fine two-story building which will serve as telephone exchange and business office for the Newtons and Watertown will be some of the latest developments in mechanical switching machinery, according to Eugene J. Campbell, local manager of the Newton District. This equipment, plus the employment of carefully trained personnel, should make for exceptionally fine service in the district, he declared.

New Business Office

The business office on the first floor satisfies the latest requirements in efficient construction and layout. The room has high ceilings, is light and airy, and is illuminated by flourescent lights set in troughs in an accoustically treated ceiling.

The new Newton exchanges will be Decatur, selected purely for its phonetic value; Lasell, named for the Junior College in Auburndale, and Bigelow, after the Newton educator of that name. An interesting sidelight on the new system is that, although in effect there are three exchanges the names do not indicate any specific section of the City.

For example: telephones listed as Bigelow may be found in every one of the Newtons whereas formerly the exchange West Newton meant a specific part of the City.

Under the new arrangement three houses side by side may have telephones listed under three different exchanges. The reason for this, according to Manager Campbell, is to prevent an entire section of the City from being without service if an explosion, lightning or some other cause should throw one circuit out of order. Another advantage will be that the customer can keep the same number if he moves to another part of the City.

Numbers Changed

In making the shift to the new exchanges only 30 per cent of the numbers had to be changed, the District Manager said.

Shortly before the switch-over a special edition of the local telephone book will be issued to subscribers affected by the change. Until the new large telephone book servicing metropolitan Boston appears later in the month provision will be made for special operators to intercept calls into the Newton area made by persons using the old numbers.

Mayor Likes His Job And His Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass, Oct. 25—Being Mayor of even so fine a city as Newton has its problems, according to Paul M. Goddard whose first year as Chief Executive of the Boston suburb is drawing to a close.

But Mr. Goddard, third to hold the Newton post in the last 24 years, hastens to explain that as Mayor jobs go these days, his is a snap.

"When you look around at some of the neighboring cities and see what problems they are wrestling with, it makes you realize that Newton is a very good city in which to be Mayor," Mr. Goddard said.

"It may sound trite," he continued, "but Newton's fine position among cities of the country is due in no small measure to the sustained interest of its citizens in civic affairs."

Pointing to the Board of Aldermen and School Committee as examples, Mr. Goddard said, "Newton is fortunate that so many of its representative citizens are willing to serve in non-paying positions of great importance."

The Mayor explained that although a city, Newton has in effect the town meeting form of government. "Practically every one of the 14 villages has its improvement association or similar civic organization through which the individual citizens can make themselves heard," he declared.

"The village groups, together with other city organizations such as the Taxpayers Association, have much to do with the successful operation of the city," he continued. "Their recommendations and findings carry considerable weight here at the Hall."

Possibly Newton voters had in mind Mr. Goddard's Vermont background with its implication of thrift and economy when they placed him in the Mayor's chair last November. If so, it would seem that their confidence was well placed. Already the tax rate has been reduced $1 below last year's figure and other gains appear on the way.

The Mayor's political philosophy is that government should be the means to an end. "Government should be the vehicle for bringing about the harmony and well-being of the people," he avers. "Government control of all facets of life gets away from the American idea of government as a servant of the people."

Ludlow, Vt., the picturesque town to which Calvin Coolidge came to attend Black River Academy, was the birthplace of Mayor Goddard. Paul Goddard's uncles went to school with Mr. Coolidge and later young Mr. Goddard became acquainted with the future President.

Young Mr. Goddard worked his way through Harvard but was forced to forego law school when family needs demanded that he go to work.

Coming to Newton in 1917, he became active in local affairs. In 1934, he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, which post he held until he resigned in 1938 to take a seat in the State Legislature, when elected Representative from the Fifth Middlesex District.

During his Aldermanic years he studied law evenings at Northeastern, thus fulfilling a boyhood ambition. He was admitted to the bar and is associated with Robert T. Bushnell.

Williams to Open Newton Forum

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 25—Having demonstrated that there is a place in this representative American community for a democratic, nonpartisan, nonsectarian meeting ground for all people in the interest of truth and mutual understanding, the Newton Community Forum will open its sixth season on Sunday, Nov. 3, with a talk by James T. Williams, Jr., Washington correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, on "The Real Issues in America."

Mr. Williams has had a long and successful journalistic career during which he has served on a dozen newspapers. From 1912 to 1925 he was editor of the Boston Transcript and in 1926 and 1927 he was on the staff of Hearst's Boston American. He has also served on the Washington staff of the Associated Press.

The Newton Community Forum originated in 1935 when a group of representative citizens decided there was a place in a progressive city such as this Boston suburb for this type of public gathering which can exist only in a democracy. When the first season ended with a credit balance of more than $300, the future of the project was assured.

President of the Newton Community Forum is Kirtley F. Mather and Secretary-Treasurer is Walter M. Taylor.

Highland Glee Club Gains Increasing Fame

NEWTON, Mass. — With the singing of Ecce Quam Bonum, traditional musical greeting of the Highland Glee Club of Newton, that organization will open the first subscription concert of its thirty-second season in the High School auditorium on Dec. 10.

This chorus of more than 100 male voices, which now ranks as a Newton institution, was started in 1908 by a small group of singers of Scottish lineage living in Newton Highlands, under the direction of Edgar J. Smith. Through the years the organization has grown not only in numbers but in the quality of its work until today its membership has spread beyond the borders of Newton as singers have been attracted by its high standards.

According to George H. Wight, now serving his seventeenth year as President of the group, only about 40 per cent of the club's membership is now from Newton. Still, it is rightly called a Newton organization as its rehearsals are held in the Parish House of Trinity Episcopal Church at Newton Center and its principal concert are given in the city.

Ask members of the club to what they attribute their marked success in the annual New England Federation of Glee Clubs contests, in which they have won four first prizes and three seconds during the past seven years, and they will point to their director, D. Ralph MacLean, who has held the baton since 1922. Mr. McLean's musical knowledge and background plus his enthusiasm for the job is said by his colleagues to have played no small part in the club's successes.

Besides a singing membership of over 100 the club has a sustaining membership of more than 400 and it is for this group that the two yearly subscription concerts are especially arranged. These concerts coming in the fall and spring are among the more important musical events in Newton each season.

During the years guest artists at the subscription concerts have included such well-known musicians as Richard Crooks, Albert Stoessel, Dai Buell, Richard Burgin, Felix Fox, John Charles Thomas, and Hedda Ballon.

The club's activities, however do not stop there. Each year concerts are given in other cities in addition to the Federation contest which will be held this year in Medford, Mass.

Three years ago the club established a scholarship fund to assist talented boys and girls of Newton to continue their musical education. A student is selected each year for this award.

The club was one of four which formed the New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs from which has grown the Associated Glee Clubs of America. There are now more than 30 clubs in the Federation, scattered from Torrington, Conn., to St. John, N. B., and nearly 1,000 men participate in the annual contest.

An activity of the Highland Glee Club which has won it a host of friends is its carol singing before dawn on Christmas morning. Regardless of weather, hardy members of the group meet before the sun is up and tour the city bringing cheer to shut-ins in Newton homes and institutions.

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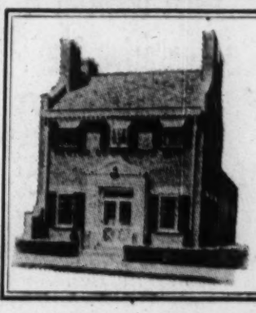
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Schooldays at Miss Carroll's Fill Niche in Newton's Past

There's not the slightest trace of it today. One has to look sharply even to be sure just where the little house stood; but once it was Miss Carroll's School which practically constituted my whole world and was far and away the most important landmark of my then brief career.

We used to make our eager way there each week-day morning, on our bicycles. Around the high windy bend of Highland Street, down the hill, coasting, and past the low stone wall of the Travelli Estate off which I fell headlong at the age of four and so confronted my first real calamity; on until we came to the corner of Temple Street, where today are modern villas in plenty, but then there was only a florist's great greenhouse which fascinated us with all its flashing panes of sun-flecked glass in the early light; and further along Temple Street until we came to the school in which Miss Kate Carroll and her niece, Miss Rosalie, both lived and taught. It was, I think, painted a cheerful red which children are sure to like. And as I write that "I think," I am amazed that I cannot be certain.

How our bicycles slid smoothly along, so quiet and steady that one of us, a neighbor called Elizabeth, used to read a book as she went. We considered it a tremendous feat, but then we had always known that Elizabeth was clever.

I suppose I don't really remember a great deal about going to school at Miss Carroll's. First, when we were small, we carried on in the presence of Miss Kate, the elder, who was rather formidable, though we children had a thorough respect for her. While Miss Rosalie was softer and rounder and gentler, so that none of us were ever in awe of her. From Miss Rosalie I had my very first lessons in French, a language which I have so much loved. She had studied in France and, to our everlasting advantage, her accent was excellent.

When we grew older, we had our desks in Miss Rosalie's room, which was up the oilcloth-covered stairs; and in which the desks were graduated in size from the smallest at the front to the largest at the rear, near the windows which looked out into an apple orchard. It was a low-beamed room; and even then I had to be wary of bumping my head.

I recall recess, too, of course. We had brought little snacks of luncheon with us, wrapped in napkins; but I don't know in the least of what they consisted—sandwiches, maybe, or sugar cookies, or an apple. We ate them out-of-doors; and, when we had finished, we occupied the rest of our free time in playing a game called Prisoners' Base. How does one play Prisoners' Base? Does any child play it today? I remember only a frantic amount of running and the fact that an iron hitching post, which belonged to some cousins of mine who lived opposite the school, had a leading role in the proceedings.

Those who are familiar with the present Miss Carroll's School, in its newer building on West Newton hill, will hardly know anything about all this. Yet a number of us have reason to be grateful that our first lessons were received from those two fine women, Miss Kate and her niece, Miss Rosalie.

M. W.

Newton's 66 Years Covered by 20 Mayors

In the 66 years that Newton has been a city it has had only 20 Mayors. Edwin O. Childs, who was succeeded by Paul M. Goddard, holds the record for number of terms. He served continuously from 1914 to 1929 when he was succeeded by Sinclair Weeks. Four years later he was back in City Hall again where he remained until defeated by Mr. Goddard in 1939.

Merchants' Credit Officers Are Elected

Roger Preston, of S. S. Pierce Co., was elected President of the Merchants' Credit Bureau, Inc., at its annual meeting yesterday. The organization has completed 10 years of service. Arthur J. Kelly, of R. H. White Co., was chosen First Vice-President; Arthur M. Horne of Shreve, Crump & Low, Second Vice-President; E. D. Warner of C. F. Hovey, Third Vice-President; John J. Bulger of Gilchrist, Treasurer; A. F. Cummings of E. T. Slattery, Assistant Treasurer, and Daniel Bloomfield of the Retail Trade Board, Clerk.

News Item: Fashion Designers Are Styling Clothes After New Automobile Models

WE GO A LITTLE FARTHER AND SUGGEST The Spare-Tire Topnot WITH WHITE WALL STRIPES DOWN THE SKIRT
ZIPPER
$1000
—OR The Taxi Meter Handbag— SMALLER THAN THE OLD STYLE PURSES, YET TELLS MADAME EXACTLY HOW MUCH SHE HAS LEFT AFTER A DAY'S SHOPPING SPREE
SIDE VIEW—CLOSED
SIDE VIEW—OPEN
The New Full Tool-Kit Sleeve COMPLETE (JACK EXTRA)
DO YOU LIKE IT, RUSSELL?
NEIGH NEIGH
MILK
WHY LIMIT THE DESIGNS TO AUTOMOBILES?—WE PRESENT The Milk Made Bonnet ESPECIALLY FOR BLONDES
HOW ABOUT A Soda Fountain Special ALIAS The Chocolate Sundae Chapeau (FLAVORS ARE OPTIONAL) VERY POPULAR WITH STENOGRAPHERS
The Political Neckpiece FOR VOTERS—MADE OF IMITATION ELEPHANT AND DONKEY EARS
ELEPHANT EARS ARE WORN IF ONE DOESN'T WISH TO HEAR DEMOCRATIC SPEECHES
DONKEY EARS ARE WORN IF ONE DISLIKES REPUBLICAN SPEECHES
WHY NOT GO INTO A LITTLE PATRIOTIC DESIGNING SUCH AS Uncle Sam Slacks SHOWN AT RIGHT
BODICE—WHITE SILK WITH GOLD EMBROIDERED STARS
SKIRT—WHITE SILK WITH RED STRIPES.
EARRINGS—BLUE SAPPHIRE INSET WITH DIAMONDS TO MATCH.
L.F. van Zelm

By a Staff Artist

Lower Falls Plays Big Part in Newton History

To most persons Newton Lower Falls is just a place one passes through on the way to Wellesley or to the Worcester Turnpike. Even Newtonians appear to know less about this westernmost section of the city than possibly any other part, yet here, where the meandering Charles forms a dividing line between Newton and the neighboring towns of Wellesley and Weston, much of the early history of Newton was written.

Here, as early as 1703, the first Newton industries were established, bringing prosperity to many of the early settlers, as reflected in the attractive homes that graced the village's tree-lined streets. And here, as the years went by, came more industries until it appeared that Lower Falls would be the most important section of the growing community.

Attracted by the natural power furnished by the Charles River, the iron industry, which boomed in Massachusetts during the new country's first 100 years, took root in the river valley and other industries followed. Although the very first mill erected on the Charles in Newton was a sawmill, built at Upper Falls in 1688, the village of Lower Falls did not lag far behind and soon the water power at Lower Falls was turning the wheels of a young and growing industry.

Old Paper Mill Still Runs

One of the first paper mills in the United States was erected here in 1791 and is still in operation. Before that a fulling mill and grist mill were operating and a saw mill, whose owner carried on an extensive lumber business, was thriving. Records show that sometime before 1811 a chocolate mill was also established in the town.

Not only was Lower Falls important industrially, but because of its location on the main stream of travel west, and it is not surprising that the first postoffice in Newton was established there in 1813. A tablet in front of the Methodist Church on Washington Street marks the site today.

Among the more famous Newtonians born in Lower Falls was Alexander H. Rice, who served three terms as Governor of Massachusetts and was twice Mayor of Boston. His home on the bluff, facing the old stone mill on Washington Street, was known as the Governor's mansion and is still standing today.

Drummed at Bunker Hill

The Rices were paper makers, and because of the Governor's interest in the industry he was active in extending paper making in the thriving community. At one time the Rice Mill furnished newsprint for the Boston Herald.

Another who brought fame to Lower Falls was Gibeon Hooker, whom history records was a drummer boy at the Battle of Bunker Hill. With his drum pierced with bullets, young Hooker seized the musket of a fallen soldier and continued in the fight to win a place in history for his heroism. Gibeon Hooker lived for many years in the house now standing on the north corner of Grove and Washington Streets.

At the peak of their industrial fame the villages of Newton Lower and Upper Falls boasted the following diversified and profitable business enterprises: two paper mills, four snuff mills, tannery, leather mill, forge shop with trip hammer, fulling mill, wire mill, screw shop, nail works, producing more than 500 tons of nails annually; blacksmith shops, annealing house, rolling mill, saw mill, clothing mills, machine shops, and two year-round hotels.

Famed for Old Houses

Traces of Lower Falls' former glory are to be found today in several fine old residences and the century-old St. Mary's Episcopal Church, an excellent example of the late Colonial style.

The Baury House at the corner of Washington and Concord Streets is one of the best preserved of the old Newton residences. It was built in 1750 by John Parker and derives its name from the first permanent rector of St. Mary's Church, the Rev. Alfred Baury, who acquired it in 1825, and in whose family it remained until 1916.

The house is now owned by the Lucy Jackson Chapter, D. A. R., and is a veritable museum of early Americana. It is open to the public on the first Thursday of each month and members of the Chapter act as guides.

An even older home in Newton Lower Falls is the Ebenezer Starr house, on the corner of Grove and Washington Streets, where Dr. Starr, the village physician, lived for many years. Later the house became the home of Benjamin Neal, a paper manufacturer, who was organist at St. Mary's Church for 50 years.

New Period Begins

Also on Washington Street next to what is now known as the Hobby School is the Hagar homestead, residence of many men prominent in church and town life. Daniel Hagar was for many years principal of the Salem Normal School, Isaac Hagar served on the town school committee and was assessor, and Walter Hagar became a successful paper manufacturer.

At the corner of Wales and Washington Streets stood the old Wales Tavern, an important place in the days when the stage coach came out from Boston. Later the site became the location of the fire engine house where the old hand tub, Cataract No. 1, and pride of the village, was kept.

The character of Newton Lower Falls began to change in 1837 with the coming of the great aqueduct of the Boston Water Works. Many foreign laborers came to work on the water system and remained in the village to make their homes. The coming of the railroad, marking the beginning of Newton's period as a residential community and its decline as a manufacturing town, hastened the end of the Lower Falls' "boom" period.

Today Newton Lower Falls is again in the ascendancy. An extensive development of new homes has brought fresh vitality to the community. An energetic village improvement association has already contributed to the betterment of the mellowed village which natives believe is about to regain its place in the sun.

Chamber of Commerce Luncheons Scheduled

First of the season's Members' Luncheons of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will be held this year on Nov. 21, when Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the Board of the General Motors Corporation, will be the guest speaker. Mr. Sloan will base his remarks on business questions submitted in writing by Chamber members, prior to Nov. 9.

Second luncheon of the series will be Dec. 12, when Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank of New York, is to talk to Chamber members.

Rhode Island Launches Drive For Safety of Pedestrians

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25—An educational traffic safety campaign aimed at pedestrians, instead of motorists, was whipped into shape this week when George R. Beane, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Rhode Island, and police chiefs from various communities in the State met at Mr. Beane's office in the State House to study statistics on the State's traffic safety record so far this year.

The impression of the police chiefs, confirmed by the record, was that the driving public generally had co-operated splendidly in the safety campaign, but that the pedestrian public was not yet doing its part.

Figures gathered by Joseph A. Mackey, research director of the Motor Vehicles Bureau, showed that 60 per cent of the traffic fatalities this year involved pedestrians more than 60 years of age.

In the new safety campaign, Mr. Beane said the co-operation of the radio, press, schools, civic clubs, churches and employers will be sought.

To provide the State with a more complete record of traffic mishaps, the police chiefs agreed to intensify enforcement of motor vehicle laws and to report to the Motor Vehicles Bureau all violations whether they are to be followed by prosecution or not.

An outstanding factor in Rhode Island's traffic safety campaign in the past two years has been the reduction in mishaps involving children of school age. This improvement was accomplished largely through safety talks given in the schools by police officers and safety officials.

Meanwhile, Mr. Beane said, the night and day check-ups of motor vehicles and operators will continue in various parts of the State without previous announcement.

College Hill Rift

The national political campaign resulted in a rift on College Hill this week. Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University, entered a political campaign for the first time in his 24 years as an educator with a radio address in which he assailed the third term idea. A third term, he said, "would be opening the road to many a later attack on our liberties."

Simultaneously, the student editors of the Brown Daily Herald, campus publication at the University, leaped into the arena with an indorsement of President Roosevelt for re-election.

"In Mr. Willkie's claims and promises," wrote the editors, "we have found few detailed concrete proposals, few consistencies and too many broad generalities." The Daily Herald added that it believed President Roosevelt could be trusted better than Mr. Willkie "to clamp down on private industry," if necessary to make industry cooperate in the national defense effort.

R. O. T. C. Busy

Brown University's unit of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, comprising 100 freshmen and nine sophomores, got under way this week with the arrival of some of its equipment.

In charge of the course is Capt. Chester H. J. Keppler who has just completed 15 months of sea duty in the Hawaiian area where he was in command of Destroyer Squadron 9 of the battle force. At Brown he will rank as a full professor.

The two assistant professors are Commander Charles L. Andrews, Jr., who for three years has been navigator on the cruiser Minneapolis, and Lieut. Emmanuel T. Goyette, who has been commanding the destroyer Babbitt on the neutrality patrol.

The staff of instructors also includes a chief signalman, chief gunner's mate, chief yeoman and a chief storekeeper.

Brown has allocated two classrooms, a library and administration offices for the unit.

The course will last four years, except for a few individuals who will be permitted to cram it into three years. All students will wear officers' uniforms and upon graduation will be commissioned ensigns in the United States Naval Reserve or as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

Juniors and seniors will be paid and at least one summer cruise aboard a warship will be provided, lasting three to four weeks.

Equipment includes a 4-inch naval gun, a torpedo and a mine, range finders and gun fire control apparatus. Instruction will be given in navigation, astronomy, naval history, seamanship, gunnery, naval law, strategy, tactics and naval engineering.

Shopping In Shops Of Boston

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Those of you who are alert to those things that are done in the pure "American Way" . . . and who isn't, these days . . . will surely be interested in Filene's newly enlarged and redecorated Gift Shop, which stresses merchandise that co-ordinates with this plan.

The entire theme has a lot of time and thought behind it, and the resulting array of goods ranges from draperies and upholstery fabrics to glassware, china, woodenware, lamps, and even occasional furniture. The committee attuned its work to just what we, the people, like, as evidenced by what we buy. And homes with moderate incomes have been more than considered throughout. Something like sixty industrial designers, artists, sculptors and craftsmen contributed original designs, with the idea of hospitable comfort in each individual piece. Native crafts from coast to coast are represented. Just to give you an idea as to the wealth of merchandise you'll find in this shop, there are those interesting knitting and wood baskets from Maine; bedspreads designed by Joseph Platt, who also has some fancy glassware; most unusual upholstery fabrics by Freda Dimond; du Pont lucite ware for informal table settings; Everlast aluminum ware designed by Mary Wright; and unique woodenware of Northwestern yellow pine. All the items are of such interest that you should allow yourself a lot of time to browse around and appreciate.

Career Girl Rings Inculcate Pride

We dashed into Smith Patterson's jewelry shop at 52 Summer Street, just to take a look at their Career Girl rings that they're so excited about; but we stayed long enough to get all tangled up with lots of other interesting items, as well. The rings begin in price (in gold) at $45, or (in platinum), at $100. And they're all be-jeweled with diamonds, rubies, and sapphires. The stones are worked into the designs in a truly modern manner. The idea being that these are rings which the modern career girl, who likes to buy things for herself, will feel proud of. And of course it's very satisfying to glance down at the hand that wears a glittering ring that has been bought and paid for by one's career! Speaking of glitter reminds us of those original designs in the way of Eisenberg costume jewelry. They have the biggest, chunkiest diamonds we've come across yet. (Make believe, of course.) Just one clip would certainly add tone to your plainest frock. Smith Patterson also carries that lovely Wallace silver . . . They're the people who are trying to find out just what pattern is the public's favorite, by means of a contest in which you tell them why you picked a certain pattern. And your reward is nothing less than a magnificent $700 tea service—if you win!

P. S. What with all the glittering glass slippers, pompadours, jeweled gloves with no less than 16 buttons, and all that, there's more than a hint of elegance to come. Naturally, your perfume should be in harmony with all this luxury . . . hence we suggest Lucien Lelong's "Opening Night." A fragrance that will dominate the stage in a subtle but forceful manner at all gala occasions. And as usual with Lelong, in the most festive of bottles and wrappings!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Girl War Correspondent a Reporter

Little boys usually want to grow up to be train engineers, and seldom do. Frances Davis determined to grow up to be a foreign correspondent—and did.

From the time that definite ambition took form in the mind of a wide-eyed, purposeful girl of eight until it was realized in that eager, vital young person who was the only girl to cover the Spanish civil war, it never wavered.

Even now, though enforced inactivity has temporarily halted the nimble feet that scurried between the bombs in Spain, and the keen brown eyes that followed the changing line of battle must content themselves for a time with reading headlines instead of watching them made, Frances Davis doesn't fall back on novel writing as a diversion.

"I'm a reporter," she insists over and over. And it was as a reporter that she wrote her book, "My Shadow in the Sun," just released for publication by Carrick & Evans, Inc., N. Y. She couldn't write it any other way. "I tried," she admitted. "In fact, I wrote one entire book and threw it all away. It was so involved and complicated."

Then, she confided, it suddenly dawned on her that all she had to do was to tell a perfectly simple story—the story of how she went to Europe with the unexciting prospect of writing a syndicated mail column, and suddenly found herself fulfilling her heart's desire—doing spot news reporting in war-crackling Spain.

That was the end of the fumbling. Why, the book was just another reporting job. It fairly raced off her finger-tips, and the typewriter keys clicked at top speed like the echo of machine-gun fire from the battlefields of which she wrote.

"It was more than a personal story, though, that I wanted to write," she explained earnestly, looking out over the leaf-drifted lawn of Chestnut Hill Farm in West Newbury to the slaty span of the Merrimack River. "I wanted to write a story of people behind the by-lines; they are such moving, vital people today, and to the average reader they're really only names. I wanted to make them live as people." And she has.

These men and women of the press, who have been lost in anonymity since the disappearance of the old-fashioned newspaper editor whom everyone knew, are coming back in a new era of journalism, Miss Davis believes. They're coming back in columnists like Dorothy Thompson, in war correspondents like John Whitaker, and in men and women reporting from seething capitals of the world—and that is good, she says. "It is developing a fine kind of judgment in people—the people who read these various columns, and give heed to the meaning of things."

By a Staff Artist

Frances Davis

A sketch of the only woman reporter to cover the Spanish Civil War. Miss Davis has recorded her experiences in a book, "My Shadow in the Sun," which has just been published.

As to the reporter's instinct for being where things are happening, Miss Davis (and it's difficult to use the formal "Miss" even on first acquaintance there's so much of the comrade about this diminutive girl reporter) disclosed that it's nothing casual, this instinct. "It's a matter of contacts," she explained, "and all the little threads of things that cross one another and have meaning. It's a business of being entirely mobile—alert."

Frances Davis doesn't like to be called brave or courageous because she must sit quietly in a New England farmhouse instead of roaming the news-fronts of the world. She says she isn't. She's right. It's something more than that—more than those words imply.

It's best expressed, perhaps, in the closing words of her book. "Lying so, closed in under my shut eyes, in my narrow bed, a single thought rises, grows and fills my mind. I know that you can be stripped but you cannot be destroyed. That is enough to know. I am forearmed." J. B. R.

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Willkie Makes Powerful Plea To American Women

In an Exclusive Interview the Republican Candidate For President Warns Against Third Term

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wendell Willkie thrives on questions. The thicker they come, the more "twisters" they carry, the better he seems to like them. Everybody, we notice in this campaign, doesn't take to questions—or answers. "What about a fourth term, Mr. President?" is a question that seems likely to dangle unanswered. But Wendell Willkie, with an incisiveness and candor seldom equalled in campaign annals, tosses questions as explosive as bombs to us, the people, and answers them in the way that we, the people, understand.

"Why does a third term menace America?" I asked as we caught up with the Willkie campaign special train just long enough to fling a few more questions at the genial Republican nominee. "Because it shatters an old tradition?"

Quick and to the point came the reply: "We do not seek to preserve the "No Third Term" idea simply because it is a tradition, though the preservation of a sound tradition is valuable to a people. We seek the liberation of this democracy from the suggestion implied in a third term—that any one person is indispensable to the successful carrying forward of the office of President. **No person is indispensable to this high office. In fact—the United States of America cannot live if strangled by a one-man government.**

The People Should Govern

"Instead of leaving the responsibility of government with you—the people—where it belongs in a democracy," he went on to explain, "a third term would take government away from you. It would assume that only one man, the man who has held the job before and presumably knows all about it, is capable of governing this nation. That is not the principle upon which this nation is founded! That is not the 'government of the people, by the people, for the people' which 'shall not perish from the earth.' It would be the government of one man—a governing person, destroying and obliterating the government based on principles. This desperate concentration of power is always, must always be, the beginning of the end of democracy."

"But," Mr. Willkie, I pressed, feeling the urgent desire of all American women to safeguard in every way the freedom with which this country has so generously blessed them, "how can a third term menace the very firmly established status of American women?"

You might have thought this question had never been propounded to Mr. Willkie before—so earnestly, so sincerely came his answer.

"A governing person and a governing class," he pointed out, "are liable to arise from the perpetuation of one man in office, whether it be for a third, a fourth, or a fifth term. Your vote under such circumstances becomes valueless, democracy a failure.

"Consider, as an example," he added, leaning forward intently, "the fifty million women in Greater Germany today. A woman dictator is in charge of them. She is given absolute authority over them. And through a network of women wardens and spies she controls the most intimate details of their daily lives. German women cannot choose their own work. They must do what the State orders. They are regarded merely as breeders of soldiers. Their children of six or seven are taken by the State, and regimented according to the formula of the Nazi machine."

Mr. Willkie threw out his hands. "How different the American woman's lot! Democracy has given you the fullest—the freest—lives of any women in history. It has given you the vote. It has given you opportunities without limit for emancipation and education. It has given you the highest material standard of living that the world has ever known.

Part Women Can Play

"This election offers you an opportunity to give to democracy. Do not let it slip through your fingers. **Sustain the principle of 'No Third Term' and you sustain, by the same token, your own freedom.**"

"Do you think that the realization of this fact by American women accounts, in some measure, for the thousands of women who have enrolled as Willkie Workers in this campaign?" I asked.

He nodded emphatically.

"The American woman is profoundly aware that she is a citizen of a business country," he said earnestly, as his train sped through the glowing reds and golds of late autumn in northern New York. "She has an honest respect for good business, and would, I believe, appreciate having a sound business man at the helm of this government. She is not above knowing the value of a job, either—for her menfolks or for herself. And above all—she values economic security."

There was silence for a moment. Then the interviewer put a question bluntly:

"Why should we seek to perpetuate 'self' government," Mr. Willkie, "when government by the personal rule of one man is so much less trouble, and when he is certain to know so much more about the problems involved than we can possibly know?"

"Because," replied Mr. Willkie soberly, "this tendency to exalt personality and centralize power constitutes a grave emergency in America today. When Americans give up confidence in their own ability to think rightly, and confer this inherent power solely on some personal leader whom they consider indispensable, they are consciously or unconsciously on the road to accepting personal rule. Europe has suffered from this kind of personal domination for centuries! Will you invite it to America, coddle it—and then cry out against it when it is too late?

"There are two ways of ruling men," Mr. Willkie warned earnestly: "One is by force, the other by law. Hitler uses force. Our government—a democracy—resorts to law enacted by legislators elected by the men and women of America. Thus the laws are the expression of your free will. They are the most powerful instruments known to society. They have proved themselves more powerful than armies and navies and war machines.

"As women," he swept on, deeply moved, "you have a great contribution to make to America in sustaining rule by law. I want you to teach the simple, beautiful principles in which our nation is grounded. Consecrate yourselves to the salvation of the nation through devoted, faithful service. Fill every American home and every American schoolroom with the living spirit of American democracy. With belief in ourselves. With belief in one another. With belief in the future of our country."

Wide World

Deeply earnest in his plea to Americans to decree that there shall never be a third term for any President of the United States—Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate for President, addresses the people.

Here's a Practical Way of Harnessing An Indefinite Income to a Budget

Managing Your Income—8

By Anne Gilbreth Barney

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A young woman and a young professional man are married with high hopes for the future. His income is small and variable, but he has "good prospects." When they settle down for their first real financial talk, the bride decides that they should live on a budget. She has heard from several sources that relying on a budget will give them value received for every cent they spend. And she is anxious to do a good job of handling the money.

A pamphlet on budgeting procured from the government, a bank, or a newspaper, suggests outlines for families of different size with incomes of different amounts, but she and her husband cannot be classified under any of the suggested budgets because he is not on a salary, and therefore their income varies from month to month. She thinks of all the men working on commission or depending on fees slow in collection, and wonders how any of them ever arrive at a plan for spending or saving their money.

Analyzes Their Spending

Perhaps the solution would be to spend carefully, just "do the best she can" each month and hope that both ends will meet. But this seems very unsystematic.

It might be possible, she finally decides, to work out a budget that will fit their income even though they are not sure exactly what the income will be. By keeping careful account of the income received and the money spent, perhaps they can accumulate some information that will help them. Six months should be a fair length of time to discover how they are spending their money. So, with the help of a notebook divided into columns, they begin to account for all the money they are spending.

The columns are labeled MAINTENANCE, which in their case includes rent (they live in an apartment), taxes (income, sales, etc.), fire insurance, life and accident insurance, and all operating expenses (carfare, automobile expense, postage, newspapers, electricity, gas, household supplies, laundry and wages for occasional help); FOOD, which should include meals out as well as meals at home; HEALTH, which may include money spent for exercise, vacations, etc.; CLOTHING, which must include dry cleaning and tailoring as well as actual additions to their wardrobes; INVESTMENT, which is at present simply savings, but which they hope will eventually include payment on property (though of course not interest payments), government bonds or other securities, and life insurance beyond the minimum they are obliged to carry.

They have lumped ADVANCEMENT and RECREATION together—clubs, books, magazines, church, charity, and entertainment. Entertainment, they learn, can be elastic. If the food allowance exceeds its boundaries occasionally, due to too many guests for dinner, some of the food expense may be counted as entertainment by foregoing a theater or movie. Since the automobile is not used exclusively for business, they think part of its operating expenses should be included here.

Embark on Budget

Each month they add the expense listed and arrive at a grand total of all the money spent. At the end of six months they determine the average cost for each division and the average total expense per month. They have kept careful account of their income, subtracting all expenses for the husband's office, and have also arrived at an average for that, which they call "average net income." Aware that the income for the second six months may drop a little, they decide on a figure slightly below the average monthly net income, which they call "salary."

By a combination of their findings as to how their money has been spent and the apportioning suggested in the proposed budget, they arrive at a plan which they will try for the next six months. They have managed to save a little during the first six months, which will be a sinking fund in case the first months of the new experiment are lean. They will draw on this to make up the difference in "salary" if the income does not live up to the average, and add to it when there is a surplus. This will be kept separate from their regular savings, which will not be touched except in case of extreme emergency. They are now ready to embark on their experiment in budgeting.

Stick to Their Budget

The income the first month falls below their expectations, so they make up the difference from the sinking fund. The second and third months turn out to be the best they have had at all, and it is a temptation to invest in some furniture to fill up the two bare corners of the living room. But they decide that it is wiser to stick to their budget as outlined.

At the end of the first year, they feel the satisfaction of accomplishment. They have stayed within their budget, and the sinking fund is larger than when they started. They have built up their savings account out of salary each month. But they discover that they have made no allowance for replacement of the automobile. They have also forgotten to provide for new household equipment. The linen and furniture are new, and the day of replacement seems far in the future. With the trousseau still in good condition they have a large fund for clothing, which is as yet practically untouched. What a temptation to use this money for something else! But perhaps it would not be so easy to accumulate it again when a new winter coat or some other of the more expensive items of clothing is needed. They compromise by using a small amount of the money and leaving the rest for clothes when they will be needed. They set up a fund for replacement of the car; and with the help of the budget pamphlet, revise the outline to fit their needs.

The second year of budgeting turns out to be easier and pleasanter. The keeping of accounts has long since become a matter of routine. Since they have not exceeded their outline in any department, there is at last money available each month for "Recreation." At first it seemed that this division was always being called to the assistance of another which had inexplicably climbed too high.

Can Now Take a "Raise"

The income has been slowly but surely increasing, and the average for the second year is definitely above that of the first. The sinking fund has increased. They decide to take a "raise" in salary. That means more for savings and a little more for each of the other classifications. They can now begin to think of investing—perhaps in a home.

From year to year they revise their budget, taking now a "raise" and now a "cut." Their income supplies them with all their needs, and the budget helps them spend it wisely. The savings are steadily growing. In a few months they will actually be in the little house they are building, with money enough for decorating and furniture. They are adapting their budget to the needs of a larger family.

Even a low income can be stretched by careful planning, and, whatever the future holds, the training in good management and the resultant accumulation of savings will be well worth the effort of working with a budget.

Give Vegetables First Place on Your Menu—And Cut Expenses

By Ida Bailey Allen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the entire field of cookery there is nothing so fascinating and so full of delicious surprises as the preparation of vegetables. Once you start preparing them in unusual ways, planning vegetable meals so they will balance as well as taste appetizing, you will find vegetable meals so popular you will want to serve them at least twice a week.

In planning them remember that fresh vegetables do not contain the same food constituents as meat. For this reason the vegetable meal must be rounded out, or balanced, by one or more of the meat substitutes—cheese, nuts, eggs, milk, fish and the dried legumes, that is, peas, beans, and lentils.

By using vegetables, which are money saving, as the framework of the meal, so to speak, and filling in with the more expensive meat substitutes, you can achieve a meal that is economical, satisfying, delicious. And it will prove an easy matter to provide the family with a sufficient quantity of vegetables to meet the requirements of the new balanced budget ration, in which a fourth of the food money should be spent for vegetables and fruits.

We have succeeded in making the service of meats attractive. Casseroles, planks, special platters, all have found a place in our homes. We have bought special salad bowls and dessert dishes. Why not turn our attention to one of the most important of foods—the neglected vegetable? Why not try serving it with the importance its position in the food world justifies?

I have found a big Mexican earthenware platter perfect for vegetable service; it adds tremendously to the decorative effect. Sometimes I present a vegetable meal in regal splendor on a wooden plank—a "nut steak" with Duchess potates can look just as attractive as a planked sirloin. Again I cook a big brown casserole of winter vegetables and serve it steaming hot; or I arrange steaming boiled potatoes, onions, carrots and string beans in rows on my grandmother's old blue willow ware platter, and pass a big pitcher of Danish Sauce to enjoy with them. The sauce is nothing more than a cup and a half of white sauce mixed with a third cup of mayonnaise and the juice of half a lemon.

If you are planning to buy a special platter for vegetable meals, I'd suggest something in chromium, hammered aluminum, stainless steel, or earthenware that will stand oven heat, for a vegetable meal should be served very hot. For extra deliciousness, after arranging for service, dot the vegetables with butter and heat in the oven until the butter melts.

Cauliflower Vegetable Platter

Cauliflower on Toast with Cheese Sauce
Browned Whole Sweet Potatoes
Shredded String Beans

This vegetable meal looks most attractive when it is arranged on a big platter or tray, the sections of cauliflower with the cheese sauce on toast in the center, the browned sweet potatoes ranged along each side, and the string beans at each end. Try dusting the yellow cheese sauce with a little paprika just before serving, and see how the color adds an appetizing glow and completes the "picture."

To make this into a complete meal, start with tomato soup or hot spiced tomato juice as the first course. Serve extra toast, made at the table, with the main course. And top it off with glazed baked apples and warm gingerbread.

Here are the more unfamiliar recipes:

Cauliflower on Toast

Trim the coarse outer stalks from a large cauliflower, but leave on the inner ones. Separate the cauliflower into eight sections, and boil, covered in salted water, until barely tender, about 20 minutes. Drain, saving the water for soup. In the meantime prepare a cheese sauce and make the toast.

Cheese Sauce

4 tablespoons flour
4 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 cup grated strong "store" cheese
2 cups hot milk

Mix flour and butter in a saucepan. Add salt, pepper, and cheese. Mix well. Slowly stir in milk. Stir constantly until mixture boils. Then beat smooth with eggbeater.

Glazed Baked Apples

Core and half peel eight greening apples. Place skin side down in a baking dish. Combine 1½ cups sugar with 1 cup water and ½ teaspoon cinnamon and pour over the apples. Bake in a moderate oven (350°-375° F) for an hour, or until tender. Baste occasionally with the sugar syrup. When baked, slip under the broiler for a moment to brown and glaze the top. When apples are half peeled in this way, they will not burst while baking.

Everyone appreciates food that has shape, and form, that shows at a glance what it is, and that looks attractive and substantial. To this end we can make good use of stuffed vegetables as main dishes, such as acorn squash, small eggplants, turban squash, tomatoes, and green peppers. Any one of these may be used as the principal dish of a meatless meal.

Stuffed Vegetable Platter

Baked Tomatoes Cheese Ramequins Celery
Mashed Eggplant Cracked Wheat Muffins

To make this into a substantial meal, first serve bean soup—Brazilian Black Bean Soup is delicious. And for dessert try a warm Upside Down Pear Cake, with warm clove-flavored lemon sauce.

To make this look as luxurious as it is delicious, put the tomatoes in the center of a big platter. Surround with the ramequins, put the eggplant at each end, and sprinkle it with minced parsley, and decorate with celery.

Swiss Cheese Ramequins

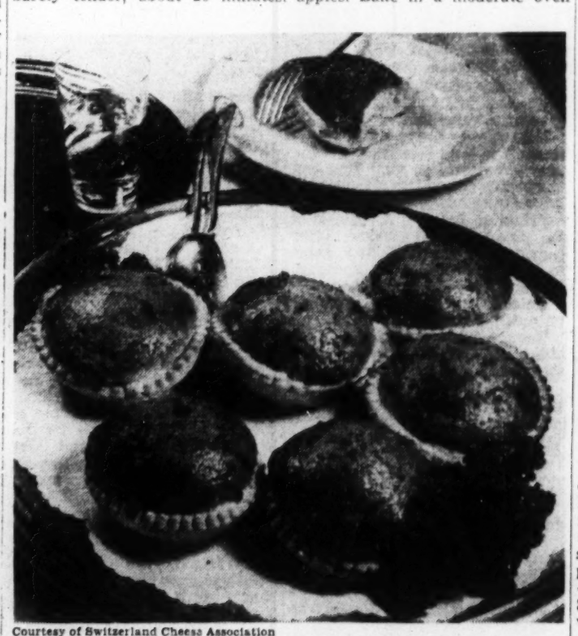
Combine one-fourth pound grated Swiss cheese with 1 teaspoon chopped fried onions, 1 beaten egg, ½ cup cream or milk, and salt and pepper. Put in tiny crust-lined tart pans and bake.

Mashed Egg Plant

Broil one medium egg plant until skin is browned and crackled. Peel, mash egg plant. Add ½ teaspoon salt, 4 tablespoons lemon juice, 3 tablespoons olive oil and ¼ cup sesame seed paste or ground almonds. Beat; sprinkle with parsley.

Upside Down Pear Cake

Butter a medium sized round cake pan, and arrange in it a thick layer of 2 cups peeled sliced pears mixed with ½ cup brown sugar, the juice of ½ lemon and ¼ teaspoon ground clove. Cover with a plain one egg cake batter, and bake 40 minutes in a hot oven (375° F). Serve warm, with or without a warm lemon sauce.



Courtesy of Switzerland Cheese Association

Swiss cheese ramequins are delicious in a vegetable platter, or served with a mixed vegetable salad. The recipe for making them is included in the accompanying article.

Two more of Ida Bailey Allen's Vegetable Platters, for which we did not have room today, will be presented on this page at an early date.

Things the Clever Homemaker Can Do

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If she wishes to, the clever homemaker can make a dainty dressing table out of two orange crates with a board on top. She can curtain it with ruffled net or chintz, defy its secret with a glass top and a mirror, and like Marie Antoinette, having not bread, eat cake!

She can buy an inquisitive vine, start it in the lower hallway and let it trail its way right up the stairway to adventure into upper regions. Such a vine is as amusing to have around as a house pet.

She can cut the legs off the outdated radio. Its beauty, when looked down upon, like the lowly alligator, blends with the decorative landscape.

She can take a saw to the lofty, straight-backed, of-no-account bed. Make its foot, its head; slice off its head and use for firewood; garnish the new head (which was the old foot) with a chintz slipcover, or leave in its virgin state. If the simplicity of these directions is not apparent, or the foot gives head trouble, she can call in the Salvation Army to cart off the remains.

She can play hide and seek in the dime stores for a certain type of frame which will complement those old tintypes she treasures in a trunk. A few inches long, these frames are on the shadow box idea, deeply concave, black, edged in gilt. She can remove the Blue Boy and insert her own tintype of her favorite grandparents ("Bride and groom and look it") at Niagara Falls.

V. W. K.

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You'll say so, too, when you find how easy it is to get marvelous cakes, hot breads, pastry, fried foods with purer, quick-mixing Spry. Get Spry *now* and try this tasty recipe.

CHEESE QUICKIES
2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
5 tablespoons Spry
¼ cup grated cheese
1 cup milk (about)
Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Cut in Spry until mixture is as fine as meal. (A child could do it, Spry mixes so easily.) Cut cheese into mixture until thoroughly blended. With a fork, stir in milk enough to make a soft, sticky dough. Drop from teaspoon on baking sheet greased with Spry, allowing about 2 inches between biscuits. Bake in very hot oven (450° F.) about 12 minutes. Makes 1½ dozen biscuits.
Variation. Substitute ¼ cup tomato juice for 1 cup milk. Bake in very hot oven (450° F.) about 15 minutes. Makes 2 dozen small biscuits.
(All measurements in this recipe are level)
(Clip and save this Spry recipe)

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Three Traditional Series Open This Week End—Harvard-Dartmouth Contest

New England Grid Attention Centers on Local Rivalries

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tom Harmon and Frank Reagan may be staging a private duel out at Ann Arbor, Cornell may be sending its mighty team against Ohio State, and unbeaten Stanford may be meeting unbeaten Southern California, but by and large New England is not too interested. Attention here is centered first on the three traditional championships which are resumed this week end.

First of all is the Little Three round robin, which finds Amherst and Wesleyan getting it started in a game at Middletown, Conn. Then comes the annual State of Maine Series, which finds all four Pine Tree elevens in action against each other—Bates playing at Maine, and Bowdoin playing at Colby. And third is the State of Vermont affair, which sees Middlebury trying its tactical maneuvers on the parade ground at Norwich.

Along with these contests rank such games at the one between Harvard and Dartmouth at Harvard Stadium, Yale and Navy at the Yale Bowl, and Brown and Holy Cross at Brown Field in Providence.

16 Games

In all, 28 New England colleges will take part in 16 games, a fewer number of contests than since the season got under way because of the fact that 24 of the area's 32 institutions will be facing each other. The other four in action will see Connecticut host to Buffalo, Yale host to Navy, and Springfield host to St. Lawrence, while Northeastern travels to New Jersey to meet Upsala. Boston University and Arnold have open dates, while Rhode Island State and Providence College played under lights last Wednesday.

As far as the local schools are concerned, Harvard, Northeastern, and Boston University have been accounted for. Tufts goes to Williamstown for an important engagement with the third member of the Little Three, while Boston College takes on little St. Anselm's at Alumni Field in Newton.

Little Three

The Little Three championship finds Wesleyan in the role of defending titleholder as the 59-year-old series gets under way. On the basis of their showing this year, however, the Cardinals are not rated as favorites to retain their title. Wesleyan began the season by dropping three straight games to Brown, Bowdoin, and Connecticut, before coming up with a victory over Haverford last Saturday. The Lord Jeffs of Amherst, on the other hand, have won three of their four games, defeating Hobart, Bowdoin, and Rochester, while bowing to Harvard by a small score. Williams boasts wins over Middlebury and Buffalo, a tie with Bowdoin, and a one-point loss to Army.

The Wesleyan-Amherst game tomorrow will see what should be an outstanding duel between the Cardinals' Jim Carrier and the Lord Jeffs' Bobby Blood, either of whom would be a welcome addition to practically any team in the country. On the basis of the records Amherst appears like a winner, but like the Harvard-Yale rivalry, one never can tell. The rest of the series will be played out when Wesleyan goes to Williams Nov. 9, and when Amherst entertains Williams Nov. 16.

Maine Series

The Maine series finds the past two years' co-champions, Colby and Bowdoin, going at it again right off the bat. Colby is undefeated, with wins over New Hampshire, C. C. N. Y., Vermont, and Middlebury, but in the process has lost the services of its outstanding star, Capt. Johnny Daggett. The Polar Bears have been unfortunate so far. They were upset in their opener by Tufts, defeated Wesleyan, lost to Amherst on a long touchdown run by Bobby Blood, and were tied by Williams when the Purple completed a 99-yard pass play in the last minute of play.

Maine opened its season with a victory over Rhode Island, then put up a good showing in New York against Columbia, lost to New Hampshire when it could not hold on to a 14-0 lead, and finally dropped a 13-6 decision to Connecticut in a game it really should have won. Bates has been in and out, defeating American International, losing to New Hampshire, walking over Tufts, and bowing to Northeastern. In this game Maine appears to have the advantage in the line, while Bates has it in the backfield.

Little to Choose

When all is considered there is really little to choose between the four contenders, although Colby and Bowdoin seem to have the edge on Maine and Bates. It is possible that the winner of the first-named tilt may possess the title by itself this season.

In the Vermont series, Middlebury will be running up against a strong adversary in Norwich. The Panthers have yet to win their first game, having lost four straight to Williams, Tufts, Union, and Colby, while the Cadets have beaten Montclair Teachers, Arnold, Coast Guard, and Massachusetts State, losing only to a powerful Boston University team in its second game. Vermont University, third member of the series, plays New Hampshire at Burlington tomorrow.

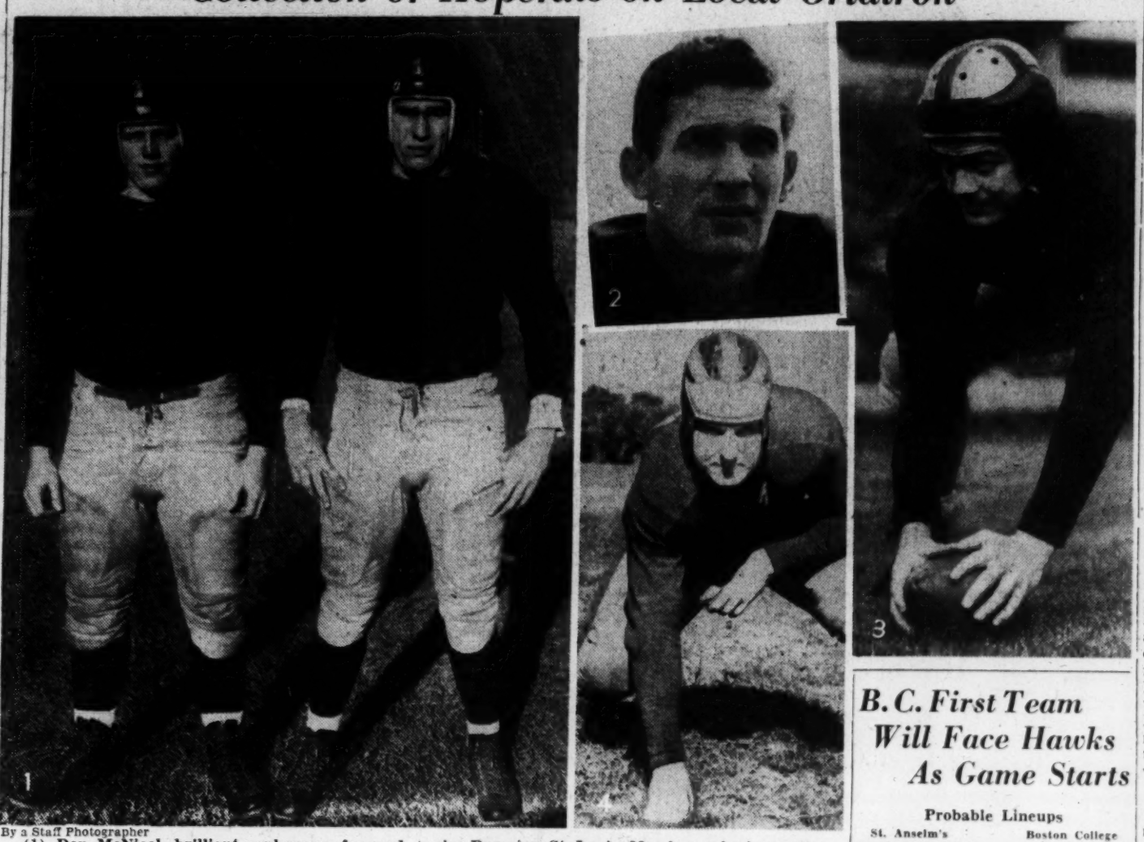
In other games Boston College should march to its fifth straight victory over St. Anselm's, Holy Cross should continue its seven-year monopoly over Brown, Northeastern may find the going a bit rough at Upsala, and Yale may find itself no match for Navy.

A list of games involving New England teams follows:

Saturday, Oct. 26

Dartmouth at Harvard.
St. Anselm's at Boston College.
Holy Cross at Brown.
Trinity at Coast Guard.
Bowdoin at Colby.
Buffalo at Connecticut.
American International at Lowell Textile.
Bates at Maine.
Worcester Tech at Massachusetts State.
Middlebury at Norwich.
Northeastern at Upsala.
New Hampshire at Vermont.
Amherst at Wesleyan.
Tufts at Williams.
Navy at Yale.
St. Lawrence at Springfield.

Collection of Hopefuls on Local Gridiron



By a Staff Photographer

(1) Don McNicol, brilliant sophomore forward passer of the Crimson (left) and Charley Spreyer, another Harvard tailback. (2) Dale Bartholomew, Dartmouth back and smart pass receiver. (3) Maurice Dampier, St. Louis, Mo., boy, who is an alternate center for the Big Green. (4) Big John Yauckoes, Boston College tackle from Bedford, Mass.

Brown to Send Full Power At Crusader Team

Probable Line-ups

Brown		Holy Cross
Marsolini, 180	le	W Murphy, 185
Taylor, 225	lt	Gaziano, 211
Eggert, 200	lg	Zeno, 185
Crooker, 169	c	Lynch, 190
Occhiello, 195	rg	Alberghini, 195
Soloway, 195	rt	Fitzgerald, 214
Priestley, 182	re	E. Murphy, 185
Savignano, 187	qb	Saba, 180
High, 210	lhb	Bezenes, 174
O'Leary, 175	rhb	Osmanski, 191
Stepczyk, 178	fb	Tyksinski, 181

Officials: Referee—J. L. Duffy (Boston College); Umpire—T. J. Thorp (Columbia); Head Linesman—J. R. Gilroy (Georgetown); Field Judge—J. W. Mooney (Andover).

Time of game—2 p. m.
Place—Brown Field.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25—The Brown eleven will unleash full power tomorrow against Holy Cross, with heavy emphasis on a passing attack, in a strong attempt to break the Crusaders' seven-year monopoly of the series. The Purple Riders have dominated the series since 1933, and tomorrow will have an opportunity to gain a tie in total games won. In the 16 games of the 42-year-old series, Brown holds an 8-7 edge, with one game being tied.

Both teams will enter the contest with identical records of three wins and one loss, although the Crusaders' triumphs over Carnegie Tech, New York University, and Providence College are more impressive than Brown's victories over Wesleyan, Rhode Island State, and Tufts.

The game will mark Brown's second try for a major triumph. In the opening attempt two weeks ago, the Bruins were defeated by Colgate, but the inexperienced regions of the Brown line have been improving rapidly and with all regulars available for action, one of the best performances of the season is expected.

Coach Tuss McLaughry has directed major efforts in preparation towards the development of a scoring punch, notably lacking in the 1939 contest, when the Bruins outgained the Crusaders, 243 yards to 227, but were defeated 20-0. Saturday, the Bruins are counting on such speedy breakaway runners as John O'Leary and Hal Detwiler to supply the final drive any time the team penetrates into Crusader territory.

If the ground attack is stymied, the Bruins plan an aerial barrage, with Ernie Savignano and Gene Coughlin in hurling roles.

Football Selections

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Scrambling down the football guessing lane where stumbles are frequent:

Michigan-Penn: It ought to be Harmon vs. Reagan but possibly a fellow named Doakes will steal the play. Both teams unbeaten, untied; both powerful offensive machines; both vulnerable to passes. Michigan seems to have waded through much the tougher opposition, and gets the nod on that basis.

Cornell-Ohio State: Ohio State, beaten in two close ones, has to win this one to salvage something out of the season. Nor have the Buckeyes forgotten how the Cornells poured it on in the second half of last year's battle. The incentive, therefore, is there but that isn't enough. Not, at any rate, in this corner's opinion, and the ballot is cast for Cornell.

Illinois-Notre Dame: How are you going to pick against the Irish? Notre Dame.

Stanford - Southern California: Stanford, unbeaten and untied, is the season's sensation. Southern California, unbeaten but tied twice, has dropped off, but this is strictly a you-pick-'em affair. Resorting to the coin . . . Stanford.

Texas Aggies-Baylor: Injuries have hurt the Bears, but even if they hadn't, this vote still would go to Texas A. and M.

North Carolina - Tulane: Their 14-14 draw a year ago was one of the season's big thrills. This one ought to be close now that Tulane has found itself. On a stab in the dark . . . Tulane.

Nebraska-Missouri: The probable pay-off in the Big Six. Paul Christman's still around, but the choice is Nebraska.

Fordham-St. Mary's: The Gaels haven't got Slip Madigan any more and it's open to doubt that they have a first-class team this year either. At any rate, Fordham.

Harvard-Dartmouth: No football bargain either way. Out of the hat, Harvard.

Columbia - Syracuse: Probably very close but Columbia has the goods and rates this vote.

New York University-Georgetown: The long Georgetown winning streak will go some time but not in this one unless all evidence fails. Georgetown.

Princeton-Rutgers: A renewal of the oldest football rivalry in the country and anybody's ball game to boot. The coin falls, and says Rutgers.

Yale-Navy: Navy to continue unbeaten, untied.

Temple-Penn State: Tough, if not impossible, to figure. Taking Temple.

Army-Lafayette: Very close on paper. Timidly, Lafayette.

Northwestern-Indiana: DeCorrevont's a doubtful starter but still, Northwestern.

Minnesota-Iowa: No reason to look beyond Minnesota.

Purdue-Wisconsin: Purdue's had two weeks' rest and gets the nod.

Michigan State-Santa Clara: Eenie, meenie . . . Michigan State.

Georgia Tech-Auburn: Taking Georgia Tech.

Tennessee-Florida: Should be easy for Tennessee.

Louisiana State-Vanderbilt: L. S. U., but the Tigers had better concentrate on the business at hand and forget the date with Tennessee a week hence.

North Carolina State-Mississippi State: Taking Mississippi State.

Arkansas-Mississippi: Ditto, Mississippi.

Wake Forest-Duke: Double trouble. Duke's not been overly impressive and Wake Forest is tough. Still, Duke.

William & Mary-Virginia: Bill Dudley may spell the difference here. Virginia.

Rice-Texas: Stringing along with Texas.

Iowa State-Oklahoma: Taking Oklahoma.

Kansas State-Kansas: State rates the nod.

U. C. L. A.-Oregon State: U. C. L. A. has no fortune and State has no punch. U. C. L. A.

Washington State-Oregon: Taking State.

Washington-California: Washington seems to gain momentum as the season progresses and is the choice in this one.

Georgia-Kentucky: Why bring this up? In a dizzy whirl, Kentucky.

Also: Duquesne over Manhattan; West Virginia over George Washington; Denver over Utah; Colorado over Wyoming; Utah State over Idaho; Colorado State over New Mexico; Holy Cross over Brown; Texas Tech over Marquette; Davidson over Furman; Virginia Military over Richmond; Washington & Lee over Virginia Tech; Texas Christian over Tulsa; Amherst over Wesleyan; Detroit over Villanova.

Huskies on Way To East Orange For Upsala Tilt

Probable Line-Ups

Northeastern		Upsala
Waltonen, (176)	le	Mercogliano, (175)
Jensen, (196)	lt	Arnold, (230)
Abend, (175)	lg	Walter, (193)
Grey, (195)	c	Vallerani, (185)
Erickson, (178)	rg	Freedman, (185)
Williams, (195)	rt	Doudt, (180)
Macfarland, 168)	re	Schaefer, (165)
Barry, (179)	qb	Becker, (165)
Dias, (185)	lhb	Pandolfe, (162)
Sheridan, (175)	rhb	Tivenan, (170)
Tubbs, (165)	fb	Stanley, (182)

Time of game—2 p. m.
Place—East Orange, N. J.

Three men of all-work are included in the Northeastern varsity gridiron squad of 27 now en route to New Jersey for a game against Upsala tomorrow afternoon at East Orange. Capt. Dean Williams, Fred Cusick, and Charlie Knowles are the performers, all of whom may be keymen in the Husky machine.

Since reserve centers Russell Starck and Don Moore are on the injured list, Captain Williams is ready to shift from tackle to the pivot post if Dick Grey needs relief. Williams has filled in at that position on two previous occasions this year.

Cusick, the debating star from Brighton, will be used at either guard or tackle, while Knowles, Roxbury Memorial graduate, can be used at either end or blocking back.

Coach Jimmy Dun has made no shifts in the line-up which started against Bates last Saturday. Ronine Tubba, Ed Barry, Phil Sheridan, and Joe Dias will be the opening backfield, while the line has Ed Macfarland and Onni Waltonen at ends, Ed Jensen and Captain Williams at tackles, Charlie Abend and Len Erickson at guards, and Grey at center.

The Huskies practiced this afternoon at Triborough Stadium, Randall's Island. The coaches were guest speakers at a meeting of the Northeastern Alumni Club in New York, while Athletic Director Edward S. Parsons was extremely busy. In addition to attending the alumni meeting, Professor Parsons also attended a meeting of the Convention Committee of the American Track Coaches Association. Parsons is President of that body.

Buffalo Signs Five

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25 (AP)—Five new players were acquired yesterday by the Buffalo Club of the American Hockey League.

The newcomers are Bob Gracie, wing, and Ralph (Scotty) Bowman, defenseman from the Detroit Red Wings; and Tony Hemmerling, wing, Bud Rimstad, center, and Loren Mercer, defenseman, from the Montreal Canadiens.

Mediocre Elevens Hoping To Start Moving Tomorrow

Probable Line-Up

Harvard		Dartmouth
MacKinney (190)	le	re, Krumm (193)
Elser (195)	lt	rt, Hickey (185)
Peabody (185)	lg	rg, Highmark (200)
Ayres (200)	c	c, Pearson (191)
Pfaier (205)	rg	lg, Young (187)
Gardiner (200)	rt	lt, O'Brien (215)
Koufman (187)	re	le, Krieger (180)
Heiden (177)	qb	qb, Norton (173)
Spreyer (172)	lh	rh, Bartholomew (183)
Lee (175)	rh	lh, Krol (185)
Gardella (177)	fb	fb, Hall (190)

Officials
Referee: E. H. Heintz, Pennsylvania.
Umpire: G. W. Crowell, Swarthmore.
Head Linesman: J. McKenney, Boston College.
Field Judge: R. J. Barbuti, Syracuse.
Time of game—2 p. m.
Place—Harvard Stadium.

By Web Morse

The 47th football game between the Harvards and the Dartmouths is scheduled for 2 o'clock in the Harvard Stadium tomorrow afternoon with experts and football fans alike baffled regarding the possible outcome. Dartmouth has lost three games in a row and Harvard failed to look impressive last week in a 6-to-6 tie against a mediocre Army eleven, after trailing Michigan, 26 to 0 the previous week.

On paper Harvard has the better record this season, but it is not sufficient to assure its followers any. Dartmouth should be a better team than the record discloses and enters the Stadium affair aware of the fact that a Harlow team has yet to beat a Blaik team. Although neither club is likely to create any impression nationally, the two are so even that quite a ball game might develop.

Victory Important

The result of this contest can mean much. A victory for Dartmouth now would halt a disastrous season in progress and a victory for Harvard would break the Big Green spell as well as give the team a definite and encouraging uplift for the future of the season.

Starting line-ups are really guesswork so far as certain positions are concerned. When teams are more or less staggering coaches are hesitant to name their starters in advance. With players fairly even there are many considerations for changing the starters even at the last moment.

The attendance tomorrow will be a far cry from those of past seasons. When both Universities had good teams the 57,000 capacity of the Stadium was not sufficient and the one price of $3.30 was a privilege. Today there are two prices, $3.30 and $1.65 and if there are more than 30,000 it will exceed the estimates of the Harvard officials.

Attack May Move

There are those who hope to see the Harvard offense begin to move tomorrow. It was nil against Michigan and sputtered against Army until the second-half aerial attack ate up ground. Since then the rushing game has been polished and the return of Don McNicol, who missed both the Michigan and Army games, and who is the best passer on the team, should help. He will alternate with Spreyer in the tailback position.

Johnny Krol, one of the eight local boys expected to appear in the Dartmouth line-up tomorrow, has been shifted from fullback to left half and practice reports state improvement in his play. The other localities in the Green line-up are Bob O'Brien, Dan Dacey, Monty Winship, Joe Arico, Joe Crowley, Johnny Koslowski.

The Big Green team arrived this afternoon and worked out in the Stadium at 4 o'clock, after which they adjourned to the Belmont Country Club for the night.

B. C. First Team Will Face Hawks As Game Starts

Probable Lineups

St. Anselm's		Boston College
Bondelivitch, 180	le	le, Woronicz, 199
Surette, 190	lt	lt, Manzo, 215
Frechette, 181	lg	lg, Zabilski, 192
O'Connor, 180	c	c, Gladchuk, 232
Buckley, 184	rg	rg, Kerr, 191
Dedinsky, 234	rt	rt, Morro, 200
Tidik, 175	re	re, Goodreault, 184
Boule, 175	qb	qb, Toczylowski, 180
Tanona, 170	lhb	lhb, O'Rourke, 158
Gorman, 175	rhb	rhb, Maznicki, 168
Duca, 174	fb	fb, Holovak, 195

Referee—F. X. Keating (Fitchburg); Umpire—R. E. Kennedy (Spring Hill); Linesman—A. P. Cervini (Holy Cross); Field Judge—A. J. Booth (Yale).

Time of game—2:30 p. m.
Place—Alumni Field, Newton.

Guarding against the possibility of an upset by St. Anselm's, Coach Frank Leahy of Boston College decided today that he would start his first-string backfield of Henry Toczylowski, Charlie O'Rourke, Mike Holovak, and Frank Maznicki in the game at Alumni Field tomorrow. This group has registered at least two touchdowns in the first period of every game this year.

The Eagles will endeavor to maintain their scoring record by starting the first-string line in front of these backs. Al Morro, the big right tackle from Providence, will be in his favorite post again this week, marking the second successive contest that he has started. Big John Yauckoes will divide the right tackle duties with Morro. Henry Woronicz seems set to start at the left end post, while Chet Gladchuck will be at center. The rest of the line-up will be the same as that which started last week.

Main feature of the day is the anticipated passing duel between Charlie O'Rourke of B. C. and Capt. Ed Boule of the Hawks.

In view of the numerous requests from high schol students to see the game, John P. Curley, Graduate Manager of Athletics, has announced that several thousand tickets would be available for high school students at 25 cents each.

Oldest Rivalry On the Gridiron Renewed Tomorrow

PRINCEON, N. J., Oct. 25 (AP)—Football's oldest rivalry will be renewed in Palmer Stadium tomorrow when Princeton and Rutgers clash for the 36th time since the two schools played the first intercolegiate football game in 1869.

Stadium officials said the advance ticket sales indicated attendance might approximate 28,000.

Rutgers won the initial contest, played in New Brunswick under local rules, six goals to four, but the Tigers turned the tables in a return engagement a week later on their home grounds. Using their own rules, Princeton won eight goals to seven.

Since 1869 Old Nassau has piled up a top-heavy victory string of 34 wins to Rutgers' two. The second Scarlet success came in 1938. The game was a 20-18 thriller.

Rutgers faces tomorrow's contest undefeated, untied and unscored on in three games, but does not rule as favorite because of the minor calibre of its victims, Springfield, Lehigh and Marietta.

Princeton, traditionally the stronger team, won its opener aganist Vanderbilt, but dropped the next two to Navy and the University of Pennsylvania, losing the latter 46 to 28.

Easily Isn't the Word

CLOVIS, N. M. (AP)—Sports fans acclaimed a masterpiece of understatement here recently. A correspondent from Ranchvale community near here sent in a story to the local newspaper that went something like this:

"The Ranchvale girls were able to win their softball game easily from the Forrest girls. The score was 44 to 2 at the end of the fifth when the game was called."

Southern Conference
By the Associated Press

	W	L	T	PF	PA
Clemson	2	0	0	65	7
Duke	1	0	0	23	0
Washington and Lee	1	0	0	3	0
North Carolina	2	1	0	40	26
Wake Forest	2	1	0	31	39
N. C. State	2	2	0	64	39
Furman	1	1	0	26	26
V. M. I.	1	1	0	13	30
William and Mary	1	1	0	20	29
Richmond	1	1	0	18	10
Citadel	1	1	0	7	26
Virginia Tech	0	2	0	20	33
Davidson	0	3	0	14	74
Marland	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0

Milwaukee to Use Light Halfback Against Bears

Johnny Maltsch of Marquette, the lightest halfback in the history of professional football, will play for the Milwaukee Chiefs against the Boston Bears in the American Professional Football League game at Fenway Park Sunday afternoon.

A 135-pound, 5-feet-7-inch speedster, Maltsch kicks and passes and according to his coach, Ivan ("Tiny") Cahoon, "knows how to take it." At the start of the season, Cahoon didn't think Maltsch was big enough, but he has been playing a steady game and started against the New York Yankees last week in New York.

Coach Cahoon believes the Chiefs are a much stronger team than the Columbus Bulls, the club which beat the Bears 17-0 in the season opener. Milwaukee defeated Columbus 14-2 early in the year and then lost 7-3 when Jumping Joe Williams (Ohio State) of Columbus went back to pass, couldn't spot a receiver and ran 40 yards for a score.

Milwaukee will start a comparatively light eleven composed principally of college stars from the West. Ray Cole of Arkansas, the quarterback, is only 19 years old, as is Bill Hickey, a reserve back. Cahoon says that Bob Eckl of Wisconsin, his starting right tackle, is the best tackle in the League. The Chiefs have two good lines and can substitute freely without weakening the forward wall. The backfield is comparatively light.

Three Bears players missed today's practice: Frank Patrick, Keith Ranspot and Andy Karpus. Patrick is still bothered with a leg injury while both Ranspot and Karpus rested. Coach Casey expects that all three will be ready to start against the Chiefs.

The Bears will be after their fifth straight League victory in their final appearance of the season at Fenway Park on Sunday. After losing to Columbus 17-0, the Bears have defeated Cincinnati 29-7, New York Yankees 28-7, Buffalo 10-0 and Buffalo 20-0. Following Sunday's game, the Bears play the remainder of their games with the western clubs on the road.

Pros to Train at Pinehurst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C.—Horton Smith and Jimmy Thomson, along with other leading tournament golfers, will do their fall training for the winter tour over the Donald Ross courses in Pinehurst during November.

First event on the 1940-41 big-time golf circuit will be the 19th annual mid-South professional events at Pinehurst. A pro-pro best ball, 36-hole event will be played Nov. 12 and 13, and an individual 36-hole open Nov. 15-16 Cash prizes amount to $3,000.

Pinehurst sports leaders have arranged a long schedule of events for the season, including polo, which will start Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3. A polo tournament will be played starting Nov. 27. Pinehurst, Fort Bragg, Camden, Winston-Salem, and possibly Durham, are expected to enter teams.

Pinehurst events will benefit this season from the large number of Army officers and their families now making their homes in the Sandhills during the formation of the new ninth division of the regular Army at Fort Bragg.

20-Game Winners Like the Minors

SEATTLE (AP)—There are a couple of Pacific Coast League pitchers who won 47 games between them while losing only 16, yet the chances are negligible that they will be snapped up by the majors this winter.

Kewpie Dick Barrett, rotund 32-year-old right-hander, won 24 games and lost only five for Seattle. In the six years with the club he's won 128 games, or an average of 21-plus per year.

Hal Turpin, another right-hander, in his mid-thirties, won 23 games for the second straight pennant-winning year here, losing 11. And Turpin is the fellow who, three years ago, was tagged as "through—too old."

There have been cases where veterans in their thirties have gone to the majors and made good, but they are few and far between, and both Barrett and Turpin are satisfied to remain with Seattle.

However, what big league club couldn't have used a couple of pitchers good for 47 victories this season—whiskers or no?

Springfield Signs Three

OTTAWA (CP)—Lloyd Finkbeiner, flashy leftwinger with Guelph Biltmores of the Junior "A" Ontario Hockey Association last year, has signed a professional contract with Springfield Indians of the American Hockey League, Playing Manager Eddie Shore said here.

Indians, in training here, have also signed Fred Hunt of Brantford, Ont., and Augie Herchenratter of Kitchener, Ont., both of whom played in the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League last season. Hunt played with Baltimore and Herchenratter spent part of last season with River Vale.

Bruins Sign Six Amateurs

Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins today made the first cut in his big amateur squad at Hershey, Penna., but at the same time he signed no less than six members of what is easily the most outstanding amateur school Bruins ever had to agreements binding them to the Bruins for another year.

The amateur players signed to new try-out agreements with the Bruins included the Regina kid line of Alf Kunkel, Frank Mario, and Grant Warwick, also center Johnny Webster of Toronto and defensemen Chuck Millman of Calgary and Clare Martin of Kitchener.

Art Ross is so impressed with the Regina line that he is taking the three youngsters to Montreal when the Bruins go there next week to fiinish up their pre-season training. Bruins are to meet Les Canadiens at Montreal on Sunday, Nov. 3, following which will be an exhibition game with Ottawa on Nov. 5 and then the Bruins head back to Boston.

The Bruins will play their third exhibition game with the Hershey Bears tomorrow night. They won the first game 2-1 and came up with a six-goal third period to win the second game 7-2 Wednesday.

Art Ross received word today from Bill Stewart that he is in Montreal for a conference with President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League and that if the meeting straightens out his officiating differences with the league, he will be in Hershey Saturday night to referee the final exhibition game.

Williams Ready To Turn Tables On Tufts Team

Probable Line-Ups

Williams		Tufts
Brothwell, le	re	Hosmer
Rice, lt	rt	Bournazos
Sebring, lg	rg	Lorett
Daly, c	c	Richardson
Herguth, rg	lg	Rowell
Oswald, rt	lt	Mernick
Hearne, re	le	Hansbury
Tower, qb	qb	Rutter
Meehan, lhb	rhb	West
Forbes, rhb	lhb	Harrison
Holden, fb	fb	Bissett

Time of game—2 p. m.
Place—Williamstown.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 25—Williams was determined to re-establish itself on two counts here tomorrow as it made last-minute preparations today to meet Tufts College in their annual football game.

First the Purple was determined to stride back into the victory column after being held to a 13-13 tie by Bowdoin last week, and second it was anxious to turn the tables on the Jumbos, who defeated the Ephmen at Medford last year 14-12.

Both the Williams and Tufts elevens engaged in final scrimmages yesterday, with Meehan impressing for the former and Bissett starring for the latter. Bissett, a sophomore at Tufts, will get his first chance to start for the Jumbos this season, and will see action at fullback in place of the injured Bob Patterson.

In pre-game figurings, Williams was favored over Tufts because of its depth of reserves. The game should be close for a half, with the Purple subs telling the story in the last half.

Exhibition Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 24

At Detroit: Detroit (National) 6, Indianapolis (American) 4.
At Saskatoon, Canada — New York Rangers 7, New York Americans 1.
At Cleveland, Ohio: Cleveland Barons 4, Pittsburgh Hornets 3.

Rangers Leading

SASKATOON, Canada, Oct. 25 (AP)—The New York Rangers, Stanley Cup champions, took a 2-1 lead in games in their pre-season exhibition hockey series with the New York Americans, last night, with a 7-to-1 victory.

The Rangers won the first game Saturday in Winnipeg, but lost in Regina Tuesday. They play again in Regina Saturday.

Dutton Signs Larson

REGINA, Sask., Oct. 25 (CP)—Mervyn Dutton, manager of New York Americans of the National Hockey League, announced he had signed Norman Larson, 26-year-old rightwinger, to a professional contract. Larson played for two years with Moose Jaw Millers of the Saskatchewan Senior Hockey League.

Robinson to Coach New Haven Eagles

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Oct. 25 (AP)—Business Manager Jake Podoloff of New Haven's American Hockey League Eagles announced last night that the coaching position with the club has been filled with the signing of Earl Robinson, National Hockey League veteran.

Robinson agreed to take over the post after it had been offered first to Armand Mondou of the Montreal Canadiens of the National League. Mondou, however, after accepting it rejected the post last night and said he had decided to retire from hockey altogether.

Robinson played his best hockey with the old Montreal Maroons, and when that club was disbanded a few seasons ago, he went to the Chicago Blackhawks. He was bought by the Canadiens last season but spent most of the time with the Eagles, a Canadiens' farm team.

Canadiens Sign Two

ST. HYACINTHE, Que. (CP)—Business Manager Frank Patrick of Montreal Canadiens announced that Hector (Toe) Blake, veteran left wing star, and Elmer Lach, an amateur from Moose Jaw, Sask., have signed contracts with the National Hockey League club.

Junior Stars May Get Leaf Contracts

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Oct. 25 (CP)—Indications in the Toronto Maple Leaf training camp here last night were that Buddy Hellyer and Nick Knott, former Oshawa junior stars, will be offered pro hockey contracts with the Leafs and if they accept they likely will be transferred to the Pittsburgh Hornets of the American League for seasoning.

The unofficial report gained weight with the appearance here Wednesday of Larry Aurie, coach of the Pittsburgh team. Aurie watched the work of the Oshawa rookies with considerable enthusiasm.

Hellyer, a Montreal boy, plays right wing, and Knott, a Kingston product, plays at the other end of the front line.

Yesterday's practice showed that Hank Goldup is one of the most improved members of the Toronto team. He maintained the excellent form he has been displaying throughout the pre-season, and it will be hard to keep him from a regular spot.

B. U. Game Shifted

Boston University's next grid clash, which is carded with Western Reserve at Cleveland a week from Saturday, will be played at 2:15 p. m. at League Park in Cleveland instead of 8:30 p. m. at Shaw Field as previously scheduled.

Because of the Red Cats' upset victory over a highly-favored Baldwin Wallace team in the City of Cleveland series, the Reserve eleven is the favored team in the town and a big turnout is expected.

Western Conference Football Race to Be Shaken Down in Games Next Month

Michigan May Be Pressed For Big Ten Grid Honors

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Northwestern University, Michigan, and Minnesota lead the Big Ten race up to this point in the season, but some Saturday next month one of them will drop by the wayside. All play each other and so one of them will be eliminated.

Michigan has the biggest job cut out for it, if it is to stay at the head of the parade. It must win all four of its games in the conference to turn up a winner, while a loss of one game would give it an average below that of either Northwestern or Minnesota, should they also lose a game. The Wolverines play but four games in the league while the other two play six.

There is no doubt that the ultimate champion will deserve the title, because whoever it is will have to play the toughest teams in the league. And that goes for Indiana, which also has a perfect average and has gained prestige by a win over Iowa. The Hoosiers are one of the best teams "Bo" McMillin has had since he has been at the school in Bloomington, but the lack of a real runner may keep the team from reaching championship calibre.

* * *

The Wildcats of Northwestern were an unknown quantity at the start of the season and so were not one of the teams originally figured for the championship. They have showed so far, however, that there is something in their make-up that could not be prefigured. They have a will to win and a strong leadership which has raised them to heights above what was expected.

In this way they resemble the Iowa team of last year. The Wildcats have the "iron men" line this season, and in two conference games they have had only 10 points scored against them.

* * *

Iowa has attempted 17 passes in two games with other Big Ten teams and has only completed three. They are missing Nile Kinnick, who could really put them in the receivers hands, even when the pressure was greatest.

* * *

It is an interesting commentary on the progress football has made, as a game to be played for fun, when the error made by the Ohio State coaches a few weeks ago is considered. Working on what is known as the honor system, the conference coaches several years ago agreed that each school should keep a record to see that its players were not in the game contrary to regulations. The officials thus did not have to watch for this infraction.

Two weeks ago against Purdue, Ohio permitted Charlie Maag to enter the game against the rules, and he kicked the goal that won for Ohio. An error like that used to be considered a prime offense and grounds for the schools to sever relations. In this year of 1940, Coach Francis Schmidt apologized to Purdue for his error and friendship between the schools is still as strong as ever.

Increased teaching of a high degree of sportsmanship is responsible for the ever increasing interest in athletic competitions the country over.

* * *

Nebraska arrived with a bang in the Big Six last Saturday, and any team that meets the Cornhuskers from now out will have to reckon with one of the truly fine teams of the country. This was anticipated at the beginning of the season but the team struck a snag in the form of a few unfortunate errors when it played Minnesota. Now that they have arrived they should roll over most of their opponents for the rest of the season.

* * *

It looks as though Nebraska will have to defeat the passing of Paul Christman of Missouri, however, before they can ride through to the championship they are expecting. Missouri won handily over Iowa State.

* * *

George Halas, coach and owner of the Chicago Bears, rightfully wore a satisfied smile as he went about his tasks this week, for his boys lived up to all advance notices in winning from a fine team directed by the famous Jock Sutherland, once head man of the Panthers of Pittsburgh. His boys did everything expected of them, and a little more, too, when Snyder booted a goal from about the 47-yard line.

Chicago Student Paper Sees East Dropping Football

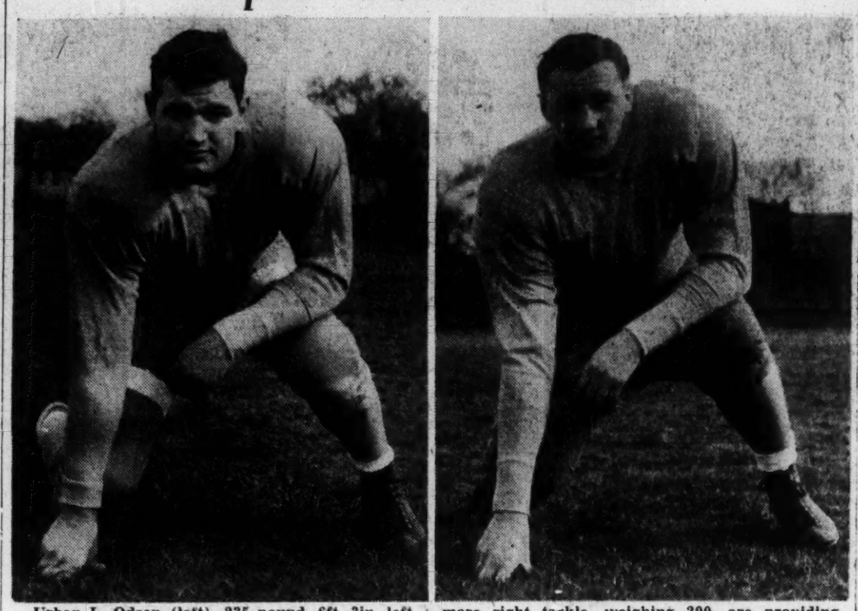
CHICAGO (AP) — The Daily Maroon, student newspaper of the University of Chicago, predicted in an editorial that "In a very few years many of the eastern schools will be forced to consider seriously the abolition of football."

The editorial said that Chicago, which abandoned intercollegiate football last December and now sponsors the six-man intramural sport, can again pioneer in the field of education by inaugurating a program of intercollegiate six-man football.

"Such unversities as Harvard, Yale and Princeton, although their student newspapers and their administrators as yet lack the courage to admit it, are in the same precarious position that Chicago was in a few years ago," the editorial said.

"Because they cannot turn out good football teams the alumni are becoming hostile. Unless they want the complete sort of flagrant subsidization practiced by some southern universities, they will continue to turn out at best mediocre teams. . . . If programs of intercollegiate six-man football have been put into effect successfully, it is likely that the solution of their problem will be clear."

Gopher Standouts in Line



Urban L. Odson (left), 235-pound, 6ft. 3in. left tackle for Minnesota, playing his second year of varsity football, and Dick Wilding (right), sophomore right tackle, weighing 200, are providing much of the strength in the Gopher success this season.

Halas Believes Bears May Become His Greatest Team

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—George Halas, dynamic owner-coach of the Chicago Bears, is convinced there never will be a "perfect" football team, but he does believe his current contenders for the National League title may become the greatest club he's coached in 21 years of producing professional elevens.

Halas, with 31 players, left yesterday for New York, where the Bears will meet the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds Sunday. Before boarding the train he paused to comment on a remark made by Jock Sutherland, coach of the Brooklyn Dodgers, after the Dodgers had been defeated last Sunday by the Bears.

"Sutherland's reference to our club as the greatest collection of football players he'd ever seen on one team is a real compliment," Halas said, "especially when it comes from such a great coach. Right now, however, I don't think we rate such bouquets. But we may before the season is over.

"The Bears now are only about 70 per cent efficient. I think they have a chance to hit the 100 per cent mark. If they do it will be the greatest team I've ever coached, better even than the 1934 club which won 13 straight games and then lost the play-off to the New York Giants. With Red Grange, Bronko Nagurski, Jack Manders and Carl Brumbaugh in the backfield, that was the best Bear team I've ever had."

The Bears, leaders of the league's western division with three wins and one loss (they were upset by the Chicago Cardinals in their second game) have several young players on whom Halas is "high." He thinks Harry Clark, former West Virginia star, will become a great runner, and also sees a great professional future for Ken Kavanaugh, Louisiana State; Clyde Turner, Hardin-Simmons; Ed Kolman, Temple, and Ray McLean, former star back of St. Anselm's, Manchester, N. H.

Yankee Players File Libel Suits For $3,500,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Libel suits seeking a total of $3,500,000 have been filed by 10 New York Yankee baseball players and Lou Gehrig, former Yankee, against Jimmy Powers, sports editor of the New York Daily News, and the News Syndicate, Inc.

Samuel L. Sargent, attorney for the players, said the suits are based upon an article and a cartoon which appeared in the Sunday News Aug. 18. The suits charge that Powers made libelous statements in the article "in an attempt to explain the reason for a slump in the team's playing."

The News later published a full page article under this banner headline: "The News apologizes to Lou Gehrig and the Yankees."

One suit, for $2,500,000, has been brought by Yankee pitchers Lefty Gomez, John Murphy, Monte Pearson, Atley Donald, Oral Hildebrand, Charles Ruffing and Steve Sundra; Second Baseman Joe Gordon, Catcher Bill Dickey and Third Baseman Red Rolfe.

The other suit, for $1,000,000, has been brought by Gehrig, who retired from the Yankees in June, 1939.

Gehrig established the greatest endurance record in the history of baseball—2,130 consecutive games, played from 1925 on.

Sport Siftings

Tom Harmon, all-America back on the Michigan eleven, worked as a life guard last summer. He plans to be a sports radio announcer after graduating. . . . The least number of games ever to win an American League pennant was 75 in 1918. This was the World War year and the schedule was reduced to 126 games. . . . When the spectator tried to tackle Harmon in the Michigan-California game it was the second time an outsider had faced a Crisler-coached eleven. The other time was in the Dartmouth-Princeton game in 1935.

* * *

Lefty Grove is the only American League pitched in the last 20 years to win more games in a season than did Bobby Feller of Cleveland this year. He won 31 in 1920. . . . Southern California has a new professional football league with a salary limit of $50 per player per game. . . . Since 1928 Bob Neyland and Wallace Wade have coached college football teams that have met nine times and the former's teams have won seven times.

* * *

This is the 10th year that Harry C. Baujan has coached the University of Dayton football team. He was an end at Notre Dame. . . . More than 10,000 new women bowlers have entered league competition than last year. . . . Lawson Robertson is starting his 26th year as track coach at the University of Pennsylvania. . . . A Princeton varsity eleven will play a game south of the Mason and Dixon line for the first time next fall when it meets Vanderbilt at Nashville.

* * *

Yale and Virginia have met on the gridiron four times and each has won two games. Yale won in 1914 and 1916 and Virginia in 1915 and 1940. . . . A Bradley Tech football team has been defeated only once in three seasons and only once in five seasons has it lost by more than one touchdown. . . . Iowa State has six freshmen football teams which will meet for regular practice sessions, compete in their own games and demonstrate plays of Cyclone varsity opponents. They are named the Cyclones, Jayhawks, Cornhuskers, Sooners, Wildcats and Tigers.

* * *

Boxing has the largest enrollment of any sport in San Jose State College. DeWitt Portal, who coaches the candidates, is also secretary of the National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Time-Marches-On Dept.: Four years ago, when Fordham and the "seven-blocks-of-granite" line were being touted for the Rose Bowl, they were getting all kinds of ballyhoo from coast to coast. This year they have what seems to be a more well-rounded team than that one and they've won four tough tussles. Yet, no one outside of New York is giving them a rumble, and even the New York folks aren't going around singing songs about 'em.

* * *

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—When Jim Thomason, the Texas Aggies' fine blocking back, blossomed out this season as a ball carrier—he's picked up 9.4 yards each time he has ploughed into the line—a lot of folks were surprised, but teammate Jarring Jawn Kimbrough wasn't. Kimbrough has been shouting for two years that Thomason "is the greatest football player in America today."

* * *

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Word is around that Auburn has a 160-pound freshman back in Tommy Kennel who is going to show 'em all some speed when he gets promoted next year. And Coach Johnny Meager tells the story of how Tommy, who hails from Elgin, Ill., happened to land on the Tigers' campus. It seems when Meager was a lot younger he used to carry papers for Tommy's father. So, when Tommy was ready for college a year ago, Meager invited him down. He accepted.

Barefoot Kicker Gets Bonus for Field Goals

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Spectators are surprised when Herman Richardson, 21, dashes on the field after a touchdown and tries to kick the extra point—with a bare foot.

However, it is all in his contract with the Richmond Arrows of the Dixie Professional football league. He signed on a piecework basis—he receives compensation for each point and an additional amount for field goals. It is stipulated that he is to kick barefooted.

"After I get a little practice and toughen up my toe, it will be a cinch to boot a field goal from any point within the 40-yard line," Herman said.

Carnegie Tech Football Level Set in Class B

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25 (AP)—Carnegie Tech, one-time giant of the gridiron which decided in 1937 to "let football seek its own level," conceded today that level was in the Class B ranks.

Graduate Manager Clarence (Buddy) Overend, who in the last two decades had seen the Tartans rise to heady pinnacles and then skid, said frankly that Tech "is just dropping out of the big time."

Tartan fortunes sank to their lowest ebb last Saturday under the 61-0 pounding by Notre Dame. With reserves scarce and regulars injured, Coach Eddie Baker is looking forward to little Case as a "big threat" next Saturday.

It all started, Overend said, when President Robert Doherty told a surprised press conference in 1937 the athletic department had been placed completely under school control and scholarships on athletic funds had been eliminated.

"Carnegie Tech is going to let football seek its own level," Dr. Doherty said then. "If Tech's alumni desire to send deserving athletes and students here, it will be all right with us. In fact we are going to encourage such action.

"We will play the teams that want to schedule us. No matter what level of football it may put us in. If it means dropping out of Class A football, we'll just drop out."

Tech at that time established the Walter P. Steffen scholarship fund, as a memorial to Tech's coach in balmier days, and invited alumni contributions. But, as Overend explained today, "that thing doesn't go along on an even keel." He added:

"We got into the big time, then discontinued scholarships, but we'll be all right in our own class.

"We're dropping down to Class B and we'll probably have a lot of fun at that. Our schedules in 1941-43 include Grove City, Westminster, Geneva, Lehigh and similar teams. We are trying to cut the schedule down to schools where we might win a football game. But we had football when we were beaten and always will have it."

Today A Year Ago

By the Associated Press

It was announced officially that the Cincinnati Reds played to 1,133,926 fans at home games during the 1939 season and made a $400,000 profit.

Harmon Takes Over Lead In Offensive Leadership

SEATTLE, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Tom Harmon vs. Francis Xavier Reagan aspects of Saturday's Michigan-Pennsylvania battle are reflected in figures released by the American Football Statistical Bureau.

Harmon, the Michigan star, took over the nation's leadership in total offensive—net yards gained rushing and passing—after being second last week.

Reagan, while playing in three games to Harmon's four, didn't crash the top 10 in total offense or the top five in rushing, but his average gain per game—best basis of comparison—puts him right up there with the hard-running Tommy in both departments.

In total offense Harmon has made 435 yards rushing and 197 through the air for a 632 total net gain, the classification under which the bureau ranks the gridders. Reagan's 468-yard total for three games ranks him 16th. However, in average gain per game, Harmon's figure is 158 yards and Reagan's, 156.

Harmon is third as a rusher with his 435 yards while Reagan is 10th at 358. Again striking an average gain per game, Harmon figures at 108.75, Reagan boasts 119.33.

This week's leaders:

Total offense—After Harmon comes Al Ghesquiere, Detroit, and Johnny Knolla, Creighton, tied with 606 yards each; Jack Jacobs, Oklahoma, 599; Jimmy Reynolds, Oklahoma A. & M., third last week, 582; Paul Christman, Missouri, first last week; 571; Marion Pugh, Texas A. & M., 544; Tony Gallovich, Wake Forest, 543, and Merle Hapes, Mississippi, 532.

Rushing offense—Gallovich, Wake Forest, 496 in five games; Ghesquiere, Detroit, 478; Harmon, Michigan, 435; Bob Westfall, Michigan, who took over much of Harmon's load against Illinois last week, 429; and Knolla, Creighton, 427, the latter quartet in four games.

Forward-passing offense—Dave Allerdice, Princeton, 19 completions, (unofficial) 21 of them last week against Penn; Christman, Missouri, 30 completions; Jacobs, Oklahoma, and Bill Sewell, Washington State, 28 each; Pugh, Texas A. & M., 25.

Punting Leaders—Dobbs, Tulsa, 46.33 average per punt; Owen Price, Texas Mines, 44.65; Norm Standlee, Stanford, 44.05; Gallovich, Wake Forest, 43.94; McClung, Colorado, 42.38.

Pass receivers—Jack Jennings, Oklahoma, caught 13 passes; Humbert, Richmond; White and Nick Gianakos, Virginia, and Phil Roach, Texas Christian, 12 each.

Hurdle Champion on Bench

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 25 (AP)—No. 33 sits on the Rice bench each Saturday, dejectedly dangling a pair of the world's fastest legs.

Coach Jess Neely beckons substitutes, streams them into the game.

But, No. 33, watching the big clock tick off the minutes, still warms the hard wooden plank.

At game's end, he trudges back to the clubhouse, pondering the mysterious ways.

No. 33 is Freddy Wolcott, whose flying feet made him the greatest hurdler in track history.

The speed which tagged him "The Blond Blur" is wasted on the bench, it takes more than track trophies to make a football player.

To Freddy Wolcott's eternal credit, his spirit remains unquenched.

"I'm staying out for practice if I never get into another game."

Against weak Centenary, Wolcott was not used; against Louisiana State, he played just long enough to carry the ball twice. He made four yards on one try, fumbled the next.

Four months ago Wolcott closed out his collegiate track career in his usual record burning style.

He had been too valuable to place on the hazardous gridiron, but with his track eligibility worn out, Wolcott turned to one of his first loves—football. A star halfback in high school, Freddy wanted to slip his feet inside football gear and speed down the sidelines again.

Coach Neely said he believed he'd find plenty of use for Wolcott. But Neely changed his mind. Wolcott couldn't cut. He was an awkward ball handler; he lacked polish.

Freddy wound up training at the tail end of the list of wingbacks.

The crowd doesn't yell for Freddy any more. His name, which used to crowd the public prints, rarely gets into the papers. But Freddy takes his lumps in sporting style.

"I'm sticking it out, anyway."

World Series Money

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Shares of World Series money for the Cleveland Indians and Brooklyn Dodgers, second place finishers in the American and National League races, respectively, were announced yesterday by Kenesaw M. Landis, commissioner of baseball.

The Indians split $30,331.05, with 31 members of the club receiving full shares of $919.13. Six others received partial shares ranging from $459.56 to $114.89 each.

The Dodgers divided $30,331.06 into 27 full shares of $947.85, allotting nine other shares of from $631.89 down to $315.95.

The series winning Cincinnati Reds each received $5,803.62, with the Detroit Tigers each getting $3,531.81.

Barons 4, Hornets 3

CLEVELAND, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Cleveland Barons defeated the Pittsburgh Hornets 4 to 3 last night for their second victory in a three-game preseason exhibition series between the American Hockey League rivals. The third game will be played here Saturday night.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 24

At Columbia, S. C.: Clemson 21, South Carolina 13.

Ashland, Wis.: Itasca Junior College (Minn.) 27, Northland 7.

Sterling, Kan.: Hebron, Neb., College 0, Sterling College 24.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 538,770
1940 volume to date 164,299,995
1939 volume to date 218,462,908

Stock Trend Irregular In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Steels, air transports and specialties managed to edge forward in today's generally lower stock market.

Dealings, fairly active at the start, soon slowed down and early declines running to a point were whittled to minor amounts or transformed into modest gains near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

Potential buyers, brokers said, still were handicapped by the apparently unsolved problems of war, taxes, and politics, and the majority either continued to step carefully or cut their commitments on the long side.

Among shares behind the greater portion of the time were Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Union Carbide, Great Northern, Loft, International Harvester, and America-Hawaiian Steamship.

Resistant were Eastern Air Lines, American Airlines, United Air Lines, Pan American Airways, du Pont, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, J. C. Penney, U. S. Rubber, and Sears Roebuck.

Puget Sound Power & Light preferred issues moved up in the curb. Laggards included American Cyanamid "B," Electric Bond (AP) Share, Gulf Oil, and Sherwin-Williams.

Bond Market Lower

Rails and other corporate bonds mostly slipped lower in a ragged market today.

Losses of fractions to more than a point were in the majority near the final hour. Some corporate loans managed to show independent strength on basis of improved earnings of special preference for them, including New York Dock 4s and Laclede Gas 5½s.

In the foreign list, Abitibi Power broke sharply following word from Canada the Ontario Cabinet proposed an inquiry into reorganization plans for the company with the objective of finding a workable scheme.

Obligations of railroads serving farming regions were conspicuous on the downside, among them Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Santa Fe General 4s.

U. S. Treasuries constituted one of the few bright spots, gaining small degrees in moderately active dealing among selected issues. Most of the federals, however, were ignored.

Among the corporates which fell behind were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Portland General Electric 4½s, and City of New York 3s.

Silesian-American 7s ran counter to the trend, jumping more than 11 points in a continuation of the recent movement. These securities represent the rich coal and zinc mining area which Germany brought under domination by the capture of Poland.

Copenhagen and Norwegian bonds made fair headway but the rest of the foreign list generally declined.

U. S. Farm Income During September Totals $894,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Department reported that farmers received a total cash income from marketings and Government payments of $894,000,000 in September. This compared with $901,000,000 in September, 1939, and $749,000,000 in August this year.

Income from farm marketings in September totaled $839,000,000. Government payments amounted to $55,000,000 compared with $42,000,000 in August and $66,000,000 last September.

The department said the cash farm income from January through September totaled $6,175,000,000 compared with $5,791,000,000 during the same period in 1939. Government payments totaled $542,000,000 compared with $558,000,000 last year.

The department said the increase in income from marketings from August to September was slightly more than usual despite the later movement of the cotton crop this year.

Securities Steady In London Market

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The securities market found a steady footing in slim weekend trade today.

In the industrial section textile and store issues attracted provincial support but elsewhere changes were narrowly irregular.

Oils quietly improved a few pence. Domestic rails quieted after the flurry of activity and rising prices which preceded increases in some classes of carrier rates.

Dividend payers in the kaffir group slipped a notch on Cape Town offerings. Coppers started off with a forward stride but faltered later.

British Government bonds hesitated at the start but improved toward the finish. Foreign loans were neglected though steady.

Vacuum Cleaner Sales Up

CLEVELAND (AP)—Industry sales of vacuum cleaners were 138,923 units in September against 110,867 in August and 126,766 in September, 1939, the Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association reported. The nine-month total of 1,278,412 units represented an increase of about 27 per cent over the 1,006,261 units sold in the first three quarters of 1939.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.80a)	3	55⅛	54¾	54¾	−1⅛
52½	34⅛	Acme Steel (3)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	− ⅛
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22½	− ⅜
19½	12⅛	Addressog (.95e)	3	15	15	15	
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	13	41⅞	41	41⅛	− ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	⅜	⅛	⅜	Oct 24
12½	4⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
14⅝	5⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	11	10¾	10¾	− ½
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	−1
36½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	8	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
12⅜	6⅜	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 22
182	138½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	170	169	169½	+ ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 22
16⅜	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	16	7½	7⅜	7½	
73⅛	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	70¼	70	70¼	+ ¼
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch M (1e)	31	37	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅜
16⅜	11	Alpha Cem (⅝e)	7	16½	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅜
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	9	1⅝	1½	1½	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	Oct 23
58½	38⅛	Amerada Cp (2)	4	42½	42⅛	42½	− ⅛
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.50e)	4	15¼	15	15	Oct 24
75	41¾	Am Airlines	36	61½	60¾	60¾	+1
12⅜	6	Am Bank Note	1	8⅜	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7	7	7	
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	5	36⅜	36½	36½	Oct 24
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	6	94	93¾	94	+ ⅛
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	Oct 23
33⅛	18	Am Car & Fdy	7	29	28¾	28¾	− ⅛
62¼	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	19	61¾	61	61¼	− ½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	5	20½	20½	20½	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	111	111	111	Oct 24
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	127	127	127	Oct 22
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 18
8¼	4⅜	Am Com Alco	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 10
15¼	8	Am Crys S (⅓e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 23
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Oct 24
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 11
2⅜	1	Am Ex For Pow	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
24½	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.80k)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Oct 24
28¼	10⅜	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3½	3½	3½	
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	6	35½	35	35½	− ¾
6⅜	4	Am Hide & Lea	11	4½	4⅜	4½	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Oct 24
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	− ¾
37⅜	18⅜	Am Ice	3	19¾	19⅜	19¾	Oct 23
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	4	22	21½	22	Oct 23
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Oct 24
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 22
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
76	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	14	76½	74½	76½	+1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	6	16⅜	16⅛	16½	− ⅛
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100½	100½	100½	Oct 21
4¼	2	Am Power & Lt	27	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	10	54⅛	53½	54	− ½
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	6	47¼	47	47¼	− ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	46	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	14	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	8	6⅜	8¼	8⅜	Oct 23
54	30½	Am Sm & R (2e)	12	42⅜	42	42⅜	+ ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	141½	141½	141½	+ ¼
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	55½	55	55	Oct 23
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	12	27	26½	26¾	− ⅛
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Oct 24
17⅞	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	Oct 17
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14¼	14	14	
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	73	73	73	
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Oct 24
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	13	162⅜	161⅞	162⅝	− ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	72	72	72	+ ⅛
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	7	73¼	72⅞	73¼	− ¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	Oct 23
53¾	25⅜	Am Type Fdrs	7	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	10	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	94	94	94	
12	6	Am Woolen	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	7	50	49	49½	− ¾
8⅛	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
48½	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	5	48½	48	48½	Oct 24
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	40	23⅜	23¼	23⅝	− ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	31½	31⅜	31½	+1¾
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	4	15½	15¼	15½	Oct 24
15⅜	8	Andes Cop (⅜e)	3	11½	11	11½	Oct 23
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 5
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	Oct 22
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	8	50	49	50	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1e)	4	31½	30½	31¼	− ½
11	6¼	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 16
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Oct 23
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅜
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+1⅛
85	49½	As DG2pf(16⅛k)	2	81	81	81	Oct 21
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	− ¼
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	15	17	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
57½	38½	AT&SF pf(5e)	4	51¼	50½	51⅛	Oct 24
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	8	13⅜	13½	13⅜	− ⅛
22½	8¼	Atl G&W Indies	2	12½	12½	12½	Oct 22
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅜
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	7	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 18
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	10	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48	48	48	
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64	64	64	Oct 24
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 23
6⅜	4	Aviation Corp	17	4¾	4½	4¾	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	17	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	− ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Oct 24
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9	9	9	Oct 24
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	25	9⅜	9	9¼	− ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅜	7½	Barnsdall (.45e)	4	8⅛	8	8	− ⅛
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	118½	116⅜	116⅜	Oct 9
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 24
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	18	31½	30⅝	31	
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅜
56¾	49¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	Oct 11
59	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	Oct 23
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	43	83⅜	82	83¼	+ ½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	124	124	124	Oct 24
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	4	24	23¾	23¾	Oct 23
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Oct 24
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅓e)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	2	19½	19½	19½	Oct 24
38¾	12¾	Boeing Airplane	8	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	6	30	29	30	+1
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	7	24	23½	23½	−1⅜
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	9	19	19	19	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	35	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 22
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	4	37	37	37	Oct 24
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 24
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	10	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	13½	Briggs Mf (1½e)	28	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 17
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45½	45½	45½	Oct 23
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	12	16¼	16¼	16¼	
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25¾	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	12	16⅜	15¾	16	− ½
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	8	24	23½	23¾	− ¼
10½	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	20	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	6	4½	4⅜	4½	− ⅛
6⅜	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	17	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	2	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	− ⅛
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ¾
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	13	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	4	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19	19	19	Oct 23
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	4	4	4	
13¾	6⅜	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	12	11⅞	12	Oct 23
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	20	19¾	19¾	Oct 24
52½	50½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	22	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	12	13¼	13	13	− ¼
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	4	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	37¾	37½	37½	Oct 21
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2⅛e)	4	30½	30	30½	+ ½
4	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	2	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	54¾	54¾	54¾	− ½
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	9	46¾	45⅞	45⅞	− ⅜
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	9	28	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ¼
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 15
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	14	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21	21	21	Oct 24
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	22	21½	22	Oct 18
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅜e)	25	41½	40⅜	41½	+ ⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95½	95½	95½	
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 17
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 23
12⅜	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8⅞	8½	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	6	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
39	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38	
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Oct 22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 21
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 21
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(⅛e)	2	11	11	11	Oct 23
6⅜	1⅜	Childs Co	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	35	81¼	80½	81¼	
14¼	9⅛	City I & F (.90e)	8	9½	9	9	− ⅛
4⅜	2	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 24
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	7	37	36	37	+ ⅜
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	5	35	33	34	Oct 23
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	7	28¾	28½	28¾	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	1	32	32	32	
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	3	107	106	106	− ¾
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Oct 21
20	10½	Colgate P (⅓)	6	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	101	101	101	Oct 23
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	8	30½	29½	29½	Oct 24
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	4	20	19¾	20	
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	21	5⅞	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	82	82	82	− ¾
8½	3½	Colum Pict	2	5	5	5	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 21
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	78½	78½	78½	− 2¾
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	6	31	30⅜	30⅜	− ⅛
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	99	99	99	Oct 16
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 15
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
1¾	¾	Comm'th & South	36	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
73½	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	− ⅛
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	12	30½	30⅜	30½	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	19⅛	19	19⅛	
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
10	5	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 24
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	2	22	21¾	21¾	− ¾
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 22
97⅜	45⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	15	7⅜	7	7	− ⅛
32⅜	23	Cons Edison (2)	57	25¾	25¼	25⅝	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107	107	107	+ ½
1	⅛	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
1	⅛	Cons Laundries	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	5¼	Cons Oil (.72½e)	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 21
4⅜	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	4	4	4	Oct 24
19⅜	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ¾
105¾	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	5	105¾	105¾	105¾	Oct 24
19⅜	9⅜	Container (1½e)	21	17½	17⅛	17⅜	− ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	5	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83½	83½	83½	Oct 17
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	9	38½	37⅞	38⅛	− ¼
116⅜	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Oct 10
9¾	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
40⅜	27⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	37½	37	37	− ½
4¾	2	Cont Motors	21	3½	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	13	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	24¼	24	24	Oct 23
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	58	58	58	Oct 23
65⅛	44⅛	Corn Prods (3)	18	44	43½	43½	− ¾
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	175	175	175	Oct 19
7½	¼	Coty Inc (¼e)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
1½	¼	Coty International	13	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 23
24¼	13	Crane Co	22	21½	20⅜	21¼	− ⅛
32¾	19½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
7¾	3⅜	Crosley Corp	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 23
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	4	25¼	25	25¼	
43¼	30½	Cr Cork pf xw (2¼)	1	42	42	42	Oct 21
12¼	12	Crown Zel(1¼e)	7	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	17	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ½
91	75¼	Cruci S cv pf (5)	12	88⅜	87½	88¾	+ ¾

Commerce and Finance •

Secretary Perkins Reports 600,000 More Jobs in September

• Business and Industry

Chrysler Net For 9 Months $7.06 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chrysler Corp. reports a net profit for the first nine months of 1940 of $30,706,094, equivalent to $7.06 a share on 4,351,132 common shares, compared with $31,403,118, or $7.22 a share, in the 1939 period. The profit after provision for depreciation and amortization is the amount of $13,980,623, compared with $13,927,008 in the first nine months of 1939.

The directors declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on common payable Dec. 12 to stock of record of Nov. 12, compared with $1 a share ordered a year ago. With this payment total distributions for 1940 will be $5.50 a share, compared with $5 paid in 1939. Dividends of $1.24 a share each were paid in previous quarters this year.

Profits Tax Deducted

Deducted from the above profit was $14,400,000, provision for Federal state and foreign income and excess profits taxes and surtaxes on undistributed profits. This item was double the provision of $7,200,000 in the 1939 period and reflected taxes collectible under the Second Revenue Act of 1940. Mr. K. T. Keller, President of the company, says in his report that since this law was not enacted until Oct. 8, the entire provision for the nine months was made as of Sept. 30.

Indicated net profit for the third quarter was $211,819, equal to five cents a share, compared with $14,751,888, or $3.89 a share, in the second quarter, and with $6,057,347, or $1.98 a share, in the third quarter of 1939.

Nine months sales were $514,698,390, compared with $441,895,380 in the 1939 period, a gain of 16.5 per cent. Passenger cars and trucks sold were 731,773, compared with 631,355 sold in the 1939 period.

Current assets on Sept. 30 were $174,746,941, compared with $145,461,548 at the end of 1939, and current liabilities were $68,474,275, against $50,719,968. Earned surplus was $122,350,031, against $107,960,682. Cash amounted to $95,432,274, against $72,565,104 at the year end.

The Chrysler Corp. is participating in the national defense program in a substantial way, Mr. Keller said.

"The facilities of our special ordnance department which was set up to manufacture bomb fuses, shells and cartridge cases have been increased approximately 30 per cent, and our army-truck production 50 per cent to take care of government business.

Federal Orders

"In the first nine months of this year the corporation has shipped 14,023 passengers cars and trucks to the United States Government and orders have been received for 21,874 more.

"Of greater importance and significance is a contract entered into on Aug. 15 for the construction of a tank plant and the subsequent production of tanks for the United States Army. Under the provisions of this contract Chrysler, for a nominal fee, is constructing a tank-manufacturing plant which the government in turn will lease to the corporation at a nominal rental for the term of the contract.

"The tanks are to be built for a fixed price per tank and the contract contains provisions designed to protect properly and adequately the interests of both the government and the corporation. Work on this project is progressing on schedule."

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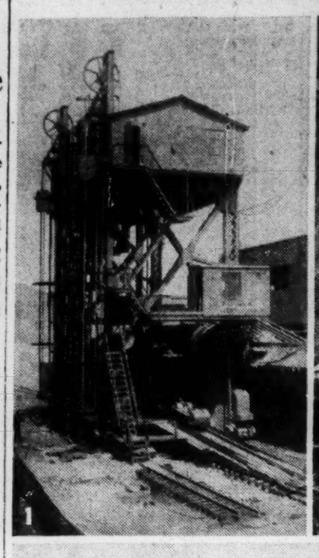

Courtesy Pan American Union

(1) Chile-Chuquicamata: Chile Exploration Co. plant. Car dumper; capacity twenty 70-ton cars per hour. (2) Chile-General view of the Braden Copper Co.'s operations near Rancagua. (3) Chile-Chuquicamata: Chile Exploration Co. plant. General view of the crushing plant. (4) Chile-Chuquicamata: Chile Exploration Co. plant. Standard 95-ton electric shovel.

More Federal Contracts For Defense Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced contract awards totalling approximately $73,000,000 for artillery ammunition components.

The ammunition awards were a part of contracts totalling $85,729,251, cleared by the National Defense Advisory Commission.

The largest ammunition contract, $12,000,000, went to Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y. The second largest, 17,181,380, went to Budd Wheel Company, Detroit, Mich.

Approximately $8,000,000 worth of contracts was let for temporary housing and warehouses at various army posts. Largest of these was a $3,448,357 contract for temporary housing at Fort Ord, Calif., awarded to Ford J. Twaits Company and Morrison-Knudsen Company, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.

Many Contracts

Other housing contracts included:

Temporary housing at Fort Sill, Okla., $1,603,420, A. J. Rife Construction Company, Dallas, Texas; warehouses at Ogden, Utah, ordnance depot, $1,030,000, N. P. Severin Company, Chicago; temporary housing, electric distribution system and air corps hangar at Fort Dix, N. J., $1,124,400, O'Driscoll and Grove, Inc., New York; temporary housing at Bowman Field, Louisville, Ky., $972,000, Whittenberg Construction Company, Louisville, Ky.

Artillery ammunition parts awards included:

Letourneau Company, Toccoa, Ga., $4,569,290; Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala., $5,823,600; Coslin Birmingham Manufacturing Company, Inc., Birmingham, Ala., $1,740,000; Landis Machine Company, St. Louis, Mo., $769,100.

S. A. Woods Machine Company, Boston, Mass., $846,000; Carter Carbuetor Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., $1,076,001; Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company, Chicago, $2,825,030; Murray Manufacturing Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., $840,000; Tube Turns, Inc., Louisville, Ky., $668,610.

Orders Diversified

Pullman Standard Manufacturing, Butler, Pa., $1,590,000; Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., Toledo, Ohio, $3,720,000; Omaha Steel Works, Omaha, Nebr., $2,955,750; Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company, Wharton, Pa., $2,721,240; Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., Toledo, Ohio, $5,100,040; the Bauer Brothers, Company, Springfield, Ohio, $2,337,740.

Mullins Manufacturing Corp., Warren, Ohio, $4,980,300; Revere Copper and Brass Company, Chicago; $2,160,000; Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, $2,098,600; Federal Screw Works, Detroit, $1,249,500; Hoover Company, North Canton, Ohio, $3,923,300; Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn., $1,120,000.

Two contracts for fire control equipment also were let. One for $2,983,308 went to Mergenthaler Linotype Company, Brooklyn, another for $1,635,287 to Gilber and Barker Company, West Springfield, Mass.

Brokers' Loans Decline $10,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $297,000,000.

The week ended Oct. 23 and the total represented a decrease of $10,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $467,000,000.

Chilean Copper Producers Look to the U. S. for Market

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — The current big copper buying movement in the United States holds out hope to Chilean producers that demand might eventually spill over to the South American market.

Chilean copper now has to hurdle a U. S. excise tax of 4 cents a pound.

In New York copper is quoted around 12 cents a pound for domestic use.

Chile's present output is estimated at between 17,000 and 20,000 tons monthly, or 50 to 60 per cent of production before the fall of France. France was the last important market left in Europe, where most Chilean copper went before the war.

Production overaged 33,632 tons between January and June, representing an increase of approximately one-third over prewar shipments.

Britain has cut off via the blockade former markets in Germany, Italy, Scandinavia, the low countries and elsewhere. England, meanwhile, is getting most of her copper needs from Empire sources such as Canada and Rhodesia.

While some producers thought the U. S. defense program might create enough demand to enable Chilean copper to get into the U. S. market despite the excise tax, trade observers pointed out that U. S. production hitherto had been large enough to meet domestic needs and leave a little over for export.

Local shippers said there is enough cargo space running between Chile and the U. S. to handle much more than present production, most of which goes to the U. S. for transshipment to unspecified countries.

Meanwhile spokesmen for the large copper companies, most of which are not American controlled, say they have not discharged any workers despite loss of markets. Informed quarters said companies had agreed with the Government to keep employees as long as possible to avoid a sudden unemployment situation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of September copper sales and consumption have broken all records as a result of defense demands and increasing commercial requirements in the United States and this activity has continued into October and needs are fast getting beyond the ability of the domestic industry to meet.

Domestic copper industry requirements for the last quarter of this year are placed at 361,000 tons, an average monthly rate of slightly above 120,000 tons, according to a survey made by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Of this total, domestic trade needs accounted for a monthly average of 107,800 tons, while export orders amounted to 12,560 tons per month for this period.

It is estimated by the Bureau that copper used by manufacturers in the United States during September for both foreign and domestic orders totaled 109,629 tons. Copper fabricators figures covering the same month showed actual use of copper for purely domestic consumption at a new monthly high of 92,875 tons.

Copper output in the United States from primary sources, secondary and scrap amounted to 79,021 tons during September, and has been around 80,000 tons for several months. It is believed by some trade authorities that the industry can produce over a protracted period 85,000 to 90,000 tons per month with present facilities.

Salesmen's Groups Form Central Unit To Meet Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Association of Wholesale Salesmen, Inc., has been formed as the central parent body for salesmen's organizations throughout the United States, according to an announcement here. Officers of the new organization include Ed Hinkle, head of the Far Western Travelers Association, Inc., who has been elected president, and Ben Erdman; a director of the Far Western association, who has been named executive director. Temporary headquarters are in the Park Royal Hotel, 23 West Seventy-Third Street.

Representatives of some 14 leading groups of wholesale salesman, numbering more than 5,000 members, joined the new association at the organizational meeting earlier this week, or are about to do so, Mr. Erdman said. Included are the Southern Travelers Association, the Infants' and Children's Wear Guild, the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Travelers Association; the Fur Garment Traveling Salesmen's Association, the Garment Salesmen's Guild, the Corset Salesmen's Club and the National Luggage and Leather Goods Association.

During the NRA days, Mr. Erdman said, it was estimated that there were about 1,500,000 salesmen, representing manufacturers and wholesalers throughout the country, who book an annual volume of business running into billions of dollars. The new association will be open to all associations whose members sell to retailers, and to individuals who may join an auxiliary group. Mitchell M. Shipman is general counsel to the new organization.

Representing one of the most important single groups in the business setup, salesmen have been virtually without single, unified representation on vital questions affecting them, Mr. Erdman said. The new body plans to correct this situation by functioning as a clearing house for handling commercial, legal and ethical phases of the wholesale salesman's problems, he declared.

Seaboard Loan Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Seaboard Air Line Railway to borrow $1,120,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in connection with the purchase of new equipment.

SEC Asks Ban On 'Multiple' Trading Rules

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has asked the New York Stock Exchange to rescind a rule barring members from so-called "multiple" trading on the ground that it would "endanger the future" of regional exchanges "with consequent injury to the investing public."

The rule, adopted July 12, would prohibit members of the exchange from trading on other exchanges in stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Sumner T. Pike, SEC commissioner, made public a letter to William Mc C. Martin, Jr., President of the New York Exchange, requesting withdrawal of the regulation, which was to have gone into full effect Nov. 1 after some delays in response to a previous request of the commission.

Detrimental, Says SEC

Mr. Pike made public also a summary of a study of the whole problem of "multiple" trading, prepared by the commission staff.

"The consequences of the New York Stock Exchange's action," this summary said, "will be undesirable at best and at its worst may prove to be extremely serious for individual investors in some localities and for the public at large.

"This action by the New York Stock Exchange, even though ostensibly directed solely to its own members, materially affects inter-exchange competition in a manner harmful to the general public interest and to individual investors."

Mr. Pike told Mr. Martin that the commission would like a reply before Oct. 31, but that it would be willing to wait until Nov. 15 if the exchange extended existing exemptions from the regulation until sometime after that date.

Noting that the exchange had taken the position that its rule was an attempt to solve "a purely internal problem of 'unfair competition' among your own members," Mr. Pike said that the commission felt presently that "your solution of this problem has results which in technical effect will endanger the future of the affected regional exchanges and, as a consequence, will impinge upon the welfare of the investing public within the regions served by these (regional) exchanges."

May Hurt Smaller Exchanges

The summary of the commission study noted that the New York Stock Exchange intended only to correct an internal situation and "disavows any present plans for the future removal of its tickers from the floors of the local exchanges or of any other measures which might be repressive to the multiple trading mechanisms developed in the regional markets."

This study noted that members of the New York Exchange accounted for more than one half of the total stock trading on the regional exchanges as well as a substantial portion of the over-the-counter transactions in stocks listed on the Big Board in New York.

The SEC said that there was a "definite advantage from the individual's point of view in the development of facilities for multiple trading on local exchanges, and that the smaller exchanges also served as "feeders" for the New York mart.

Two of the six affected exchanges were said to be "so reliant upon their multiple trading systems" and upon continued membership on the New York Stock Exchange "as to raise the possibility of the dissolution of these exchanges as an ultimate consequence of the New York Stock Exchange's action."

NEW YORK (AP)—A spokesman for the New York Stock Exchange said the institution's proposed ban on "multiple" trading, removal of which has been requested by the Securities & Exchange Commission, was intended as a curb on "unfair competition" of its members operating in outside stock exchanges as specialists and dealers.

Farm Outlook Improves; Job Rise Reported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—A 1941 farm outlook that includes prospects for continued improvement in the domestic demand for farm products during the coming year, smaller agricultural exports, a higher general average of prices, and larger total cash income from marketings was reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

At the same time Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins claimed that the national defense program is "breaking the back of the unemployment."

She reported an increase of 600,000 jobs between August and September and announces that private jobs have been increased approximately 1,000,000 since July and some 2,000,000 since February.

Farm Income Cited

As to the Bureau of Agriculture Economics, it said that 1941 farm income, including Government payments, is expected to exceed $9,000,000,000, and may be the largest since 1929. A part of the increase in income in 1941 over 1940 will be offset by increased costs of commodities and services used in farm production. The remainder will go for improvements in the agricultural plant and a better level of farm family living.

The favorable farm outlook for 1941 is contingent, it was indicated, upon an agricultural production of about the same volume as in 1940.

Excerpts follow:

"Greater consumer purchasing power in the United States in 1941 compared with 1940 is expected to result in improved demand for farm products. Consumer incomes will reflect not only a substantial gain in industrial production, but also the gradual cumulative effects of the general improvement in business conditions during the past two years. The rapidly expanding program for national defense is chiefly to be credited with the anticipated increase in industrial production, employment and consumer incomes.

Export Demand

"Export demand for United States farm products is likely to be worse in 1941 than it was in 1940. Continental European markets are virtually closed.

"Larger cash income from marketings of farm products and increased costs of farm production are in prospect for 1941. Basis for this outlook is a prospective increase in prices of farm products and an increase in the general level of prices of commodities and services used in farm production. The higher prices of farm products will be induced by improvement in consumer buying power and a rise in the general level of wholesale prices of all commodities. Higher prices of commodities and services used in farm production are expected to result from the increased demand for materials and men in the production of industrial goods for national defense."

U. S. H. A. Is to Sell $144,121,000 Notes To Private Bidders

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Housing Authority announced that $144,121,000 of temporary notes would be sold to private bidders, the largest single offering since sale of such notes started a year ago.

The notes will be sold by local housing authorities in two groups, the first bids to be opened on November 1 and the bids for the second opened on November 8.

Bank Clearings Up Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for the nation turned up sharply during the past week, topping by a good margin the figures of the previous week and the corresponding period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Clearances for 23 leading cities totaled $5,899,054,000, a rise of 13 per cent over the previous week's $5,217,337,000, and $590,271,000 above the volume reported for the previous week, which was shortened by a holiday.

New York City's portion was $3,187,879,000 against $2,904,807,000 last year, an increase of 9.7 per cent. For the 22 outside centers the total was $2,711,175,000 against $2,312,530,000 a year ago, a gain of 17.2 per cent.

All the reporting cities showed gains, many exceeding 20 per cent.

Chicago transactions amounted to $365,600,000 against $299,700,000 last year.

Wright-Hargreaves Mines Reports Record Output

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Edwin Lang Miller, President of Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Ltd., of Ontario, Canada, said in a report to stockholders the company in this "momentous year just closed . . . is able to report the greatest production in its history."

Earnings were lsted as $4,234,919 for the fiscal year ended last Aug. 31, equal to 77 cents a share, compared with $4,044,338, or 73½ cents a share for the like period in 1939.

Proceeds from bullion production were given as $8,729,477, compared with $7,828,494 for the previous 12-month period.

Elevated

Moore

Russell Maloney

Elected to the Presidency of the National Association of Securities Commissioners. Formerly he was First Vice-President. A. Ezra Gull advanced from Second to First Vice-President and Paul L. Shelby was named Second Vice-President. The elections took place recently at the association's convention in Dallas, Texas.

Arnold Says U. S. Is Not Trying To Control Advertising

CHICAGO (AP)—Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust enforcement, denounced as "malicious lies" what he said were charges that "we are opposed to advertising or that we desire to control it."

Addressing the Chicago Federated Advertising Club, Mr. Arnold said such charges had been "started in quarters interested in sabotaging particular anti-trust suits."

"What the anti-trust division attacks," he said, "is the coercive use of organized power."

The speaker declared that "the problem of maintaining a free competitive market in this country which will restore the balance between agriculture goods and manufactured products and give low income groups more purchasing power, is not only a business problem with you advertisers; it is a problem intimately concerned with national defense and with the preservation of the integrity of the western hemisphere."

Return to Bessemer Method Is Urged To Raise Steel Output

CLEVELAND (AP) — The National Metal Congress was told the United States could speed up steel production for defense purposes by returning to the Bessemer process.

The steel-making method, which fell into comparative disuse through a trend toward open hearth production, was described by H. W. Graham, director of the Metallurgy and Research for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. at Pittsburgh.

Of immediate interest to the five-day Congress were possibilities for increasing production through greater use of existing Bessemer facilities, and at the same time conserving the nation's strategic supply of scrap.

"The Bessemer process is more than self-sufficient on scrap and produces scrap as a by-product," Mr. Graham asserted in an address.

"The open hearth method constantly uses more scrap than it produces and this deficit must be supplied by trade scrap originating from previously manufactured steel articles."

At present near-capacity production, the output of "Bessemer steel is much too low for a correct balance of process within the steel industry, and this factor will continue to exert its economic pressure in the direction of increased Bessemer production," Mr. Fraham declared.

Loans On Cotton Total $40,908,466

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation reported that $40,908,466 had been loaned to farmers on 841,439 bales of 1940 cotton stored under the "ever-normal granary" farm program through October 21.

Loans by states included:

Alabama, 17,215 bales and $836,901; Arizona, 8,344 and $404,052; Arkansas, 14,690 and $712,210; California, 2,203 and $111,015; Florida, 91 and $4,430; Georgia, 53,882 and $2,621,940; Louisiana, 22,119 and $1,093,411; Mississippi, 14,114 and $663,319; Missouri, 717 and $34,557; New Mexico, 159 and $7,697; North Carolina, 5,806 and $283,702; Oklahoma, 24,733 and $1,153,007; South Carolina, 38,104 and $1,929,178; Tennessee, 361 and $16,877, and Texas, 51,397 and $25,336,565.

Blue Ridge Corp. Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Blue Ridge Corp., an investment company, reported the net asset value per share of common stock totaled 64 cents Sept. 30, compared with 33 cents June 30. Net assets increased to $26,175,366 on Sept. 30 from $24,036,615 on June 30.

Exports Drop Substantially In September

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reports that exports dropped 16 per cent in September to $295,000,000, the lowest monthly total since November, 1939.

Imports declined for the second consecutive month, decreasing $26,000,000 from the August level to $195,000,000 in September.

Noting a "general falling off" in exports, the department said that under existing world conditions it was difficult to determine whether it "represents more than a temporary recession."

A drop of $14,000,000 in shipments of aircraft and parts to $23,000,000 was the largest single factor in the export decline, although the trend was reflected in many commodities. The department noted that "even exports of iron and steel manufacturers, which have shown an almost unbroken rise, since the beginning of the European war, also fell off."

Shipments of some agricultural products were reported as "considerably smaller."

Increases were shown for a few major export commodities, however, including manufactured cotton, brass and bronze and metal-working machinery.

The September export total compared with $289,000,000 in the same month last year. The excess of exports for September was $100,000,000 over imports, a drop of $30,000,000 from the August favorable balance.

The department said that as a result of government and private purchases, rubber imports reached the highest figure on record—a total of 176,339,000 pounds valued at $30,655,000.

Security Prices Stage Advance On Belgian Exchange

BRUSSELS (Correspondence of the Associated Press) — In the midst of war, the Belgian Stock Exchange has staged an advance.

When, on Aug. 8, the exchange reopened with a limited number of debentures admitted for transactions, it became evident much money was seeking employment.

State debentures improved and on Sept. 3, some industrial shares were admitted.

This was the signal for a rise which moved the authorities, as from Sept. 11, to admit all debentures and shares that used to be negotiated before May 10, except foreign and colonial shares or shares of Belgian concerns seated abroad.

The rise went on despite announcement that colonial shares and debentures had to be presented for registration and deposited by Sept. 25.

Reasons for this measure were not disclosed but competent financial quarters believed unregistered stocks would be banned as punishment for Belgians who stay outside the country.

It has been announced that new taxes to yield approximately $33,000,000 would be levied to finance pauperism and unemployment.

Besides, a 3,000,000,000 franc loan ($100,000,000) is to be launched to consolidate the expenses of supporting the occupying German armies.

Illinois Bell Plans Big Refunding Issue

NEW YORK (AP) — Financial circles heard Illinois Bell Telephone Co. was studying plans to refund its $45,000,000 issue of 3½ per cent refunding bonds.

The bonds were issued 5 years ago to replace the company's then outstanding 5 per cent obligations and were part of a large refinancing program of many subsidiaries of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. which totaled several hundred million dollars before completed.

Because of favorable market conditions, the managements of many corporations have been active in going over their debt structure recently with a view toward refunding at lower interest rates. The most recent step actually undertaken was the offering Oct. 23 of $10,500,000 of Crane Company 2¼ per cent debentures, which replaced an outstanding issue of 3½s.

The underwriters said the issue went to a small premium over the offering price of 101½ shortly after the books were opened.

Commissions Authorizes Sale of U. S. Vessels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission authorized transfer to foreign registry of several American vessels.

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, to sell the tankers H. C. Folger and J. E. O'Neil to Lloyd Brasileiro, Rio de Janeiro, with transfer to Brazilian registry.

Trawler Gemma, Inc., Gloucester, Mass., to sell the fishing vessel Gemma to Hellyer Bros., Hull, England, with transfer to British registry.

Wilson Line., Inc., Wilmington, Del., to transfer the cargo vessel Christiana to Honduran Registry.

Lykes Bros., Steamship Co., Inc., New Orleans, to sell the vessels Duquesne and West Gambo to Watts, Watts & Co., London, with transfer to British Registry. The Duquesne has gross tonage of 6,262 and the West Gambo 5,579.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Latin Traders Urged to Bar False Agents

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—American firms doing business in Latin-America were told by the chief of the State Department's division of commercial affairs that the time had come to purge their ranks of "unreliable non-American agents" in southern countries.

In a speech prepared for delivery in connection with Pan-American Day at the Dairy Industries' Exposition, Raymond H. Geist declared American business firms "should take a serious view of the character of the agents and firms which represent them abroad."

For protection of their own interests, he said, they should consider what measures to adopt "to eliminate as their representatives once and for all those unreliable non-American agents in Latin-America, who, on account of their servility and obedience to political systems repugnant to our hemisphere, are neither loyal to the republics whose hospitality they enjoy or to the business interests of the United States from which they derive lucrative profits."

Urging more extensive methods in promoting trade with Latin-America, Mr. Geist declared, "our energy and skill must surpass in brilliance of execution the commercial feats of those European nations whose representatives have been able to establish fruitful and valuable trade relations in this hemisphere."

"Always maintaining the highest business ethics," he said, "we must go to the limit in meeting competition, selling better goods, giving better terms and establishing permanent contacts."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Amer Loco pf	$2	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Canada Cem pf	$1.25	Dec. 20	Nov. 6
Int Rwys C A pf	$1.25	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Me Cent $6 pr pf	$8.50	Nov. 7	Nov. 1
Reed-Prentice 7% pf	$5	Nov. 1	Oct. 28

Extra

Atlas Ntl B (Cinc)	$2.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
Signode Stl Strpg	25c	Nov. 8	Nov. 4

Increased

Am Stl Foundries	75c	Dec. 16	Nov. 30

Irregular

Chrysler Corp	$1.75	Dec. 12	Nov. 12
Narragansett Rac A	60c	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
Woodall Indus	10c	Nov. 12	Nov. 2

Interim

Noranda Mines Ltd	$1	Dec. 16	Nov. 25
Ventures Ltd	10c	Dec. 21	Nov. 29

Initial

Wendigo GldM(new)	3c	Dec. 2	Nov. 25

Resumed

Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Burroughs Add M	20c	Dec. 5	Nov. 2
Can Ind Alco, A&B	15c	Nov. 30	Nov. 20
Mueller Brass	50c	Nov. 22	Nov. 8

Regular

Alum & Brass Corp	50c	Dec. 18	Dec. 3
Amer Home Prod	20c M	Dec. 2	Nov. 14
Amer-Re-Insur	40c	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Atlas NatBank(Cin)	$1 S	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
Bank Com Cp (NY)	50c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
Bankers & Ship Insur Co. of N Y	$1.25 Q	Nov. 14	Nov. 4
Bloch Bros Tob	37½c Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 11
Do pf	$1.50 Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 23
Boston Funds	16c Q	Nov. 20	Oct. 31
Burlington Mills	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Canad Malartic Gold Mines, Ltd.	2c	Dec. 17	Nov. 28
Chi., Wilm & Franklin Coal Co.6% pf	$1.50 Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 28
Chile Copper	50c	Nov. 26	Nov. 8
Ely & Walker D G	25c	Nov. 25	Nov. 14
Freeport Sulphur	25c Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Hazleton Nat. Bank (Hazleton, Pa)	$3 Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Kable Bros 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 15
Lynch Corp	50c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
New Brunswick Tel Ltd.	12½c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Northwest Bancorporation	10c	Nov. 25	Nov. 9
Okonite Co	$1.50 Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Do pf	$1.50 Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Orange County Tel Co 6% pf	$3 S	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
Parker Pen	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Penn Wtr & Pow	$1 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Do $5 pf	$1.25 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Quaker State Oil	15c	Dec. 16	Nov. 29
Ry & Lt Sec pf	$1.50 Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 28
Signode Steel Strapping	25c Q	Nov. 8	Nov. 4
Do pf	62½c Q	Nov. 8	Nov. 4
So Groc Sts	20c	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Do pf pf	60c S	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Stamford Water Co	40c Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
U S Playing Card	50c	Jan 1	Dec. 16

Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

Closing Prices

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
147	110	Abbott pf (4½)	10	120	120	120	Oct 24
46½	30	Abr & Str (3e)	10	36½	36½	36½	Oct 8
77	60	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	60	60	60	M'y21
1939	Sale	Alb & Sus (9a)	10	130	130	130	Dec 5
74½	61	Alleg & West (6)	10	74½	74½	74½	Sep 30
50	35	Am Bk N pf (3)	60	45¾	45¾	45¾	Oct 17
135	128	Am B S pf (5¼)	50	130	130	130	−3
13	9	Am Coal	50	9	9	9	Jun e
91¼	75	Am C S 6%pf(6)	50	81	80¾	81	Oct 21
26	20¼	Am News (1½)	30	23	23	23	Oct 21
163	135	Am R & S pf (7)	200	153	153	153	Oct 17
71	48¼	Am R M pf(4½)	340	70¾	70	70½	− ⅛
37⅝	23	Am Ship B (1e)	10	31	31	31	− ⅛
152½	139	Am Snuff pf (6)	10	144½	144½	144½	Oct 11
113½	107	Anchor HGpf(5)	20	113	112½	112½	Oct 21
102	96½	Artloom pf (7)	10	102	102	102	Jul 30
100½	86	As Inv pf (5)	10	91	91	91	− ½
124¾	112½	Atlas P pf (5)	10	117	117	117	Oct 24
32⅛	10	Austin Nich pr A	10	17	17	17	− ½
52½	34	Bang & Ar pf(5)	50	46	46	46	
29⅝	20	Barker pf (2¾)	140	29	28½	29	+1
115½	111½	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	10	113¾	113⅜	113¾	Sep 26
32½	29½	Beech Cr RR (2)	80	30¾	30¾	30¾	Oct 22
67½	12	BelgNRpf(3.27gr)	10	12	12	12	Oct 5
16	11	Bloomin'(.56¼e)	20	13	13	13	Sep 5
123½	99	Blumenth(S) pf	10	81	81	81	Oct 22
70¼	51¾	Bon Ami A (4a)	30	107	107	107	Oct 17
111	97	Bon AmiB(2½a)	10	58½	58½	58½	−1½
58⅞	21	Budd Mfg pf	50	58½	57¾	57¾	− ¾
16¾	5½	Bush T B pf ct	20	16	15¾	15¾	−1
81½	39	Byers pf (8.66k)	60	75	74½	75	+ ⅛
40	34	Canad Sou Ry(3)	20	39	39	39	Oct 24
61	35¼	Cap Ad pf A (3)	60	39	38	38	Oct 24
91	75½	Caro C&O (5)	100	91	91	91	Oct 23
118¾	100	Case (JI) pf (7)	110	115	114	114	Oct 23
119¾	105½	Celan pr pf (7)	40	118¼	118	118	Oct 23
72	48	Celotex C pf (5)	10	61	61	61	+2¼
114½	106	Cent I L pf (4½)	30	113½	113½	113½	Oct 14
100	88	Cent Rib pf (7)	40	94	92	92	Oct 10
36⅝	15½	Cert-teed 6% pf	180	30	30	30	− ¼
106	99½	Cham P&F pf(6)	30	102	101¾	101¾	Oct 23
33½	20	Chile Cop (1½e)	60	21½	21	21	Oct 21
98	85	City I&F pf(6½)	20	87¼	87¼	87¼	Oct 24
60	44	City Inv (2½e)	40	47	47	47	Oct 22
48	46¾	Clev&Pitt spl(2)	20	48	48	48	Oct 7
80	74	Cleve Pitt (3½)	20	83¼	83¼	83¼	Oct 21
124	124	Cleve El 1pf(4½)	10	112½	112½	112½	Oct 22
66	56	CCC & StL (10)	30	124	124	124	Sep 26
142	131	CCC&St L pf (5)	10	66	66	66	Oct 2
1938	Sale	Cluett Pea pf (7)	10	142	142	142	Oct 14
112½	108	Coca-C I (7.77e)	10	976	976	976	M'y 5
4¾	1	Collins & A pf(5)	50	110½	110½	110½	Oct 2
8¾	1¾	Col & South	110	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 18
5	1⅜	Col & South 1 pf	10	2	2	2	− ⅛
79	59	Col & South 2 pf	200	1½	1½	1½	Oct 23
92	63	C G & E 5pfB(5)	10	75	75	75	Oct 23
95	75	Cons Cig pf (7)	10	74	74	74	Oct 18
61½	41	Cons Cp pf (6½)	10	84	84	84	Oct 22
1	75	Corn Exch'ge (3)	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	− ¾
45	37	Crane cv pf (5)	430	100½	100	100½	+ ¾
5¼	75	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	10	42½	42½	42½	− ⅛
		Crown Zel pf (5)	80	88	88	88	+1

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
4¼	1¾	Cuba RR pf	100	4	4	4	Oct 15
91½	60	Cuban-ASpf(2k)	60	70¼	70	70	Oct 24
92	75	Cush 7 pf (3⅛k)	20	75	75	75	Jun 10
60	42	Cushman $8 pf	10	46	46	46	Oct 18
113¼	107	Day P&Lpf(4½)	10	112	112	112	Oct 23
23¼	22½	Dev & R A (¼e)	40	15	15	15	
38	30½	Dix-Vor A (2½)	20	35	35	35	Oct 23
120	113	Dupl Silk pf (8)	20	113	113	113	Oct 23
118¾	112½	Duq L 1 pf (5)	20	116½	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
178	155	East Kod pf (6)	40	176	176	176	Oct 17
112	102	End-John pf (5)	50	110	110	110	Oct 17
67½	67½	Erie & Pitts(3½)	80	67½	67½	67½	A'g 7
83⅜	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	180	73⅜	63¼	73⅜	Oct 23
102	85	Fed Light pf (6)	10	95	95	95	Sep 17
22½	14	Filene's Sons (1)	10	14	14	14	Sep 20
107¾	102	Food M pf (4½)	20	106	106	106	Oct 23
105	61	Foster Wheel pf	80	105	104½	104½	Oct 24
22½	20	Frank Simon pf	70	30	29½	29½	Oct 18
20	12	Gamewell (2e)	20	18	18	18	− ¼
105¼	97	Gannett pf (6)	10	100	100	100	Oct 21
145	118	Gen Bak pf (8)	10	136	136	136	Oct 22
117½	102	Gen Cig pf (7)	130	117½	117	117¼	Oct 23
44	35	Gen G&E cv pf	10	34	34	34	Oct 10
130½	118	Gen Mills 5 pf(5)	90	129	128½	128½	−1
1939	Sale	Gen Mills pf (6)	19	116½	116½	116½	Dec 6
110	100	Gen Pr In pf (6)	20	106¼	106¼	106¼	Oct 22
106	86½	Gen Ry Sig pf(6)	10	106	106	106	Oct 7
50⅞	14	Gen Stl Cast pf	170	48½	48¼	48½	
106	88	Gen Time pf (6)	60	104¾	104½	104½	Oct 4
88	77	Gold & Stk T (6)	10	83½	83½	83½	Oct 21
71½	25	Goth Silk pf	10	31½	31½	31½	
142	123	Gt Wt Sug pf (7)	20	131¾	131¾	131¾	Oct 24
55	35	Green Bay (5e)	10	29	29	29	Jul 31
30½	11	Guantan Sug pf	30	17½	17	17½	Oct 23
37	30	Hack pf A (1¾)	10	32	32	32	− ⅜
106½	100¼	Hamit W pf (6)	20	102	102	102	Oct 1
105½	95	Hanna $5 pf (5)	40	105	105	105	Oct 23
138	130	Harb-W pf (6)	10	130	130	130	M'y27
104	83¼	Hat Cor pf (6½)	20	95	95	95	Oct 22
166	155	Helme pf (7)	10	155	155	155	−9
133½	127	Hercules pf (6)	10	128¾	128¾	128¾	Oct 21
110	103	Holly Co pf (7)	10	103	103	103	Sep 21
43½	31	Ill Cen LL (4)	30	38	38	38	Oct 23
158	140	Ing Rand pf (6)	40	150	150	150	Oct 5
113	91	Inter C pf (6)	10	109½	109½	109½	
56¼	37	Int RCApf(4½k)	10	39½	39½	39½	− ⅛
92	74½	Int Dept S pf (7)	20	90	90	90	
127¼	122	Island C pf (6)	20	123¾	123¾	123¾	Sep 16
132	122¼	Johns-Man pf(7)	450	127	126½	126½	− ½
121	111⅝	Kan CP pf B (6)	10	119½	119½	119½	A'g 27
109	95	Keith pf (3½k)	30	101	101	101	Oct 21
103⅜	87¼	Kendall pf (6a)	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	Oct 9
31¾	17½	Kinney $5 pf(1k)	60	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
9½	4	Laclede Gas	20	7½	7½	7½	Oct 19
21½	8¼	Laclede Gas pf	30	16¼	16	16	Oct 19
115	100¼	Lehigh 4% pf(4)	20	112	110	110	Oct 11
109½	105¼	L-Wil 5% pf (5)	40	106½	106	106	Oct 18
162	136½	Lorillard pf (7)	150	154¾	154¾	154¾	+1¼
136½	130	MacAnd pf (6)	20	130½	130½	130½	+ ½
10½	2⅞	Mar St Ry pr pf	1570	9½	8¾	9½	+ ¾
170	160	Math Alk pf (7)	50	167	167	167	Sep 26

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars	Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
105	96½	Maytag 1 pf (8)	10	101½	101½	101½	Oct 24
107	90	McLellan pf(6)	10	103½	103½	103½	Oct 11
85	64	Mead Cor pf (6)	10	72	72	72	Oct 23
26	11¼	Mengel 5pf (⅝k)	40	15	15	15	
122	103	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	30	118½	118	118	−1
110	95	Minn-H pf B (4)	20	103¼	103¼	103¼	−1¾
119	110	Monsan pf (4½)	20	117	117	117	
122	113½	Mons pf B (4½)	20	122	122	122	Oct 24
30⅞	21½	Mor & Es (3⅞)	70	28	28	28	+ ⅜
45¼	20	Mullins Mfg pf	360	47¾	45	47⅛	+2⅛
111	97⅛	Murphy pf (5)	30	110½	110	110½	Oct 22
22½	11	Nash Ch&St.(1e)	230	16½	16	16	− ½
116½	107½	Nat Dai pf A (7)	30	112	112	112	
114	107	Nat Dai pf B (7)	20	109¾	109¾	109¾	− ⅛
148½	132	Nat Ld pf B (6)	30	142¼	142	142	Oct 24
43½	34	Nat S 6%pf(¾k)	10	39	39	39	− ¼
110	100	New 5% pf 5)	10	107½	107¼	107¼	Oct 22
115½	104	NY&Harlem (5)	50	108¾	108½	108½	Oct 16
117¼	110	NY & Har pf (5)	30	108	108	108	Oct 21
56	45	NY Lack&W (5)	10	56½	56½	56½	Oct 21
113½	105	Nor&West pf (4)	10	113½	113½	113½	Oct 23
92¾	84½	Northern Cen(4)	50	92¾	92¾	92¾	Oct 10
38	27	Northwest T (3)	20	36½	36	36½	Oct 9
42½	25½	Nor T&R pf(3½)	20	30	30	30	+1½
112	95	Omnibus pf (8)	20	100	100	100	Oct 22
144	124¾	Otis Elev pf (6)	50	138	137	138	− ⅛
55	47	Outlet Co (3)	10	52½	52½	52½	Oct 17
120	115½	Outlet pf (7)	10	115½	115½	115½	M'y24
6¾	–	Pac Coast	50	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 23
23¾	8	Pac Coast 1 pf	30	16¼	16¼	16¼	Oct 24
12½	3⅜	Pac Coast 2 pf	10	7½	7½	7½	Oct 24
139	115	Pac T & T (7)	20	121½	121	121½	+ ½
154	144	Pac T & T pf (6)	10	152	152	152	Oct 24
101½	99	Paraffine pf (4)	20	100	100	100	+1
122	118½	Penn Gl pf (7)	20	121¼	121¼	121¼	−1¾
29¼	11¾	Pere Marq pf	60	27	26½	26¾	− ⅜
45⅜	17¼	Pere Marq pr pf	30	42	41¾	42	− ⅜
87½	70	Phila Co pf (6)	10	86	86	86	− ⅛
40	30	Phillips-Jon pf	100	38	38	38	Oct 18
66	36	Ph'enix pf(3½k)	10	38½	38½	38½	Oct 24
70	35	Pirelli (4.675e)	10	71	71	71	Oct 24
16¼	7	Pitt & West Va	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 24
110	107½	Pitt CC&StL (5)	30	107½	107½	107½	M'r 14
80	64¾	Pitt Coke pf (5)	50	81	81	81	Oct 22
154	154	Pitt Ft Wayne(7)	20	154	154	154	M'y 6
178	167	Pitt Ft W pf(7)	10	178	178	178	Oct 18
45½	16¼	Pitt Steel pf B	10	40	40	40	Oct 17
31	10	Pitt Steel 5% pf	60	28	27½	27½	− ½
57½	19	Pitt Steel pr pf	190	53½	52½	52½	−1
151½	151½	Pitt Y&A pf (7)	10	151½	151½	151½	Jul 3
118½	112½	Proc & G pf (5)	20	116½	116	116	Oct 21
165	143	P S NJ 8% pf (8)	10	158½	158½	158½	Oct 23
6½	3	RR Sec III C Stk	20	4	4	4	Oct 24
55	25½	Real Silk pf (2k)	10	26½	26½	26½	Oct 24
13	6	Reis R & Co 1 pf	50	8½	8½	8½	Oct 14
69	50	Rens & Sar (8)	20	63½	63½	63½	Oct 18
102¾	70½	Rep Stl cv pf (8)	300	93¾	93¼	93¼	− ¼
103	70	Rev C pf (1¾k)	240	107	103	107	+4
70	39	R C 5½pf (1.31k)	20	69	68½	69	− ½

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '45-43	108.21	108.21	108.21
7	4¼s '52-47	120.26	120.26	120.26
3	2¾s '54-51	108.21	108.21	108.21
1	3s '55-51	111.17	111.17	111.17
1	2s '55-'53	102.7	102.7	102.7
10	2¾s '63-58	107.30	107.30	107.30
43	2¾s '65-60	108.	108.	108.

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	2¾s '47-42	103.16	103.16	103.16

New York City Bond

J3	3s '80	99⅜	99¼	99¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
38	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54½	50½	50½
6	Alb P W 6s '48 ww	52½	52½	52½
2	Alleghany cv 5s '44	93½	93¼	93¼
10	Allied Strs 4½s '51	79	79	79
2	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
2	Am & For P5s 2030	50	50	50
3	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
13	Am T&T 3½s '43	105¼	105	105 1-32
118	Am T&T 3¼s '66	109	108¾	108¾
3	Anaconda Corp4½s '50	104½	104½	104½
2	Arm Del 4s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Arm Del 4s '55	104½	104½	104½
20	AT&SF 4s '95	106	105¾	106¾
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	87	87	87
6	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	103½	103½	103½
4	AT&SF 1½4s C-A '62	110	110	110
2	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	100½	100½	100½
16	A C Line 1st 4s '52	99	99	99
9	A C Line 4½s '64	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
10	A C Line 5s '45	54½	54½	54½
4	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	70¼	70¼	70¼
3	Austin & N W 5s '41	36½	36	36
0	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	96½	96½	96½
0	B&O '95 st A	70¾	70½	70½
4	B&O '95 st C	35¾	35½	35½
2	B&O '96 st F	39	39	39
23	B&O cv '60 st	34¾	34¾	34¾
30	B&O 4s '48	15	14	14
1	B&OPL&WV4s '51st	71	70½	70¾
3	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
2	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	61	61	61
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	96½	96½	96½
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95¾	95¾	95¾
36	Buf R&P '57 st	107½	107¾	107¾
4	Bush Term 5s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
12	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	43¾	42¾	42¾
12	Can Nat 5s '39 jly	107	107	107
9	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96⅞	96	96
15	CanNat Ry 4½s '51	97¼	96½	96⅝
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94½	94¼	94½
7	Can Pac 5s '44	94¼	94¼	94¼
6	Can Pac 5s '54	101½	101¼	101½
14	Can Pac 4½s '60	71¾	70½	70½
71	Can Pac 4s perp	66¼	65½	65½
10	Caro C&O 4½ '65	53¾	52¼	52¼
10	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	103	102¼	103
4	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	1½	1½	1½
4	Cen New Eng 4s '61	5¼	5¼	5¼
19	Cen Pac 5s '60	51¼	51	51
2	Cen R R N J 5s '87	44½	42½	42½
17	Certain-td 5½s'48	16	16	16
2	C&O 4½s '92	87	86½	86½
9	C & O 3½s '96 D	127¾	127⅝	127⅞
2	CB&Q 4½s '77	101¾	101¾	101¾
7	CB&Q gen 4s '58	75	75	75
3	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	85¾	85¾	85¾
6	Chic Gt West 4s '59	13⅞	13⅞	14
21	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
10	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	4⅞	4¾	4¾
25	CM&StP 4¾s '89F	1¼	1¼	1¼
32	CM&StP gen 4s '89	31⅛	31	31
1	Chi & NWGm 5s'87reg	30¼	30	30
10	Chi & NW 4¾s '87	29½	29	29
1	Chi&NWcv 4¾s'49	16	16	16
1	Chi&NWM 4½s2037C	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
1	Chi & NW 5s '37	11	11	11
8	Chi Rv 5s 27	16	16	16
5	CRI&J cv 4½s '60	42½	42½	42½
1	CRI&P 4s 88	14	13⅝	14
1	CRI&P rfg 4s34	6	6	6
7	CRI&P rfg 5s 34 ct	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	108¾	108¾
3	Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	106½	106½	106½
1	Chi Un Sta 3½s 63	101	101	101
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Childs Co 5s 43	90¾	90¾	90¾
3	Cin Un Term 3½s 71	34½	34½	34½
108	CCC&StL 4½s 77	108	108	108
1	Clev & Pitts 3½s '50 D	56¾	56¾	56¾
17	Clec Elec Ill 5s '70	107	107	107
3	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	107½	107¾	107¾
18	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	85¼	85¼	85¼
18	Col & So 4½s 80	75½	75½	75½
19	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	15½	15	15½
4	Colmbia G 5s 1961	105¾	105½	105⅝
6	Coml Mackay Inc 69 ww	104⅞	104¾	104¾
11	Con Edis 3¼s 46	28¾	28½	28½
1	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Contin'tal Oil 5s 48	105½	105½	105½
9	Crown Cork 4½s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Cuba RR 6s 46	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1	Cuba RR 5s 52	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	Curtis Pub 6s 55	21¼	20½	20½
13	Dayton P&L 3s 70	99½	99½	99½
4	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	D&RG 4s 36	53¾	53½	53¾
4	D&RG West 5s 78	7½	7½	7½
1	Det Ed 4½s 61	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
1	Det Ed 3½s 66	106	106	106
16	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	112¾	112¼	112¼
1	Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Elgin Joliet&E3¼s'70	105½	105½	105½
14	Erie rfg 5s 67	102½	102½	102½
1	El Paso&SW 5s 65	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	57	57	57
25	Gt Nor 3s '73	106½	106½	106½
3	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	100½	100½	100½
5	Gt Nor 4½s '77 B

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Now ready, 2 large rooms, electric kitchen, kitchenette, large closets, oak floors; 19 minutes to Park St. on Beacon St., near car stop; restricted. 1402 Beacon. Lon. 2399.

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BROOKLINE: 17 Monmouth Ct.
Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.
IN NEW BUILDING
Unusually large, beautiful three and four room apartments in quiet residential section; restricted. See SUPT. or call Laf. 2221.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Bay Ridge)—Lady wishes to share 3-room apartment, $16.00 per week; private bedroom. POULSEN, 6902 Ridge Boulevard. BEachview 8-2369.

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N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Modern 1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration, all transportation, near church. Endicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

DRIVE THE STYLE LEADER. For the discriminate buyer we can offer you a 1939 Lincoln Zephyr sedan for only $875. There are thousands of unused miles in this fine car. Call MR. PRESCOTT, Beacon 5205, T. C. Baker Co., Brookline, Lincoln Zephyr Division.

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SPECIAL OFFER—Awnings re-covered now for 1941 stored free for winter. HOME SPECIALTIES CO. Centre Newton (Mass.) 3900.

DANCING

HALLOWE'EN DANCE, Thursday evening, Oct. 31st, 1940, 8:30 p. m.; costume informal; subscription 75c. PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 25 West 67th Street, New York City.

DESK SPACE

RESPONSIBLE, courteous service; mail $2.50; telephone, desk, private office; excellent transit facilities. H. MATZ & CO., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA 4-8004.

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Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

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COLLEGE teacher, wife of business man, desires good maid or housekeeper, Christian Scientist preferred. Box 217, Swarthmore, Pa.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
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Hollywood Bungalow
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ROOMS AND BOARD

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Rooms and board and home comforts for elderly people. MRS. N. L. BUTLER, Tel. Arlington 0508-M.

EXCEPTIONAL home offered, for 1 or 2 persons; private bath, beautiful room; all comfort and harmony; half hour to Boston by car, less by train. Sharon 2225. MRS. J. R. SCALLON, Sharon, Mass.

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KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Attractive living-bedroom, running water, cross ventilation; also smaller; garage available; transits. CLeveland 2-6346.

N. Y. C., 357 W. 55th (5H)—Large, sunny front room; new building; all transportation; well furnished; one or two women.

N. Y. C., 809 West End Ave. (99th St.) (Apt. 3-B)—Desirable single or double, new, light, homelike, convenient.

N. Y. C., WEST 58th—LARGE living room, attractively furnished; share bath, use of kitchen. CH 4-7841—CI 6-1853 after 8 p. m.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED cook-housekeeper, practical nurse, desires position; Southerner; refined, intelligent, personable; capable taking complete charge motherless or business peoples' home. Write Box C-22, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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LEILA CANNES—Concert pianist, accompanist, accepts pupils—children, adults. Studio 502, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. CI. 7-4594; also Great Neck.

COOKING AND TABLE SERVICE—Fundamental—advanced; special bride's course. Lillian M. Gunn (formerly of Teachers College), CO. 5-5164, N. Y. C.

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A BETTER CASH price for women's fur coats, dresses. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

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Local Classified

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Executive Department
State House, Boston, October 17, 1940
Notice is hereby given, of the application of Ruth E. MacDonald, d.b.a. William McDonald & Co. of Boston, Mass. to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the City of Boston, viz., 79 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM L. REED
Executive Secretary

CITY OF BOSTON

STATE ELECTION

City Clerk's office, October 24, 1940

In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of this city, qualified to vote for State officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners, on

Tuesday, the Fifth Day of November, 1940

and all such citizens will on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote give in their votes for **Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Secretary, State Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney-General, Senator in Congress, Representatives in Congress, Councillors, Senators in the General Court, Representatives in the General Court, Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court, Clerk of Superior Court for Civil Business, Clerk of Superior Court for Criminal Business, Register of Deeds, and Sheriff; also to give in their votes "Yes" or "No" on the following questions:**

To obtain a full expression of opinion, voters should vote on all three of the following questions:—

(a) If a voter desires to permit the sale in this city of any and all alcoholic beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "Yes" on all three questions.

(b) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages only to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "No" on question one, "Yes" on question two and "No" on question three.

(c) If he desires to permit the sale herein of all alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "No" on questions one and two and "Yes" on question three.

(d) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold and in addition other alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "No" on question one and "Yes" on questions two and three.

(e) If he desires to prohibit the sale herein of any and all alcoholic beverages whether to be drunk on or off the premises where sold, he will vote "No" on all three questions.

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whiskey, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)? YES NO

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)? YES NO

3. Shall licenses be granted in this city for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises? YES NO

Questions of Public Policy—in the following Senatorial Districts, Second Suffolk, Third Suffolk, Seventh Suffolk, Middlesex and Suffolk.

"Shall the Senator from this district be instructed to vote for the establishment of a lottery to be conducted by the Commonwealth, the net proceeds of which shall provide additional revenue for the Old Age Assistance Fund?" YES NO

"Shall the Senator from this district be instructed to vote for legislation providing for ten dollar weekly payments to each recipient of old age assistance?" YES NO

The polls at said meetings will be opened at eight o'clock A. M. and closed at eight o'clock P. M.

Attest:
W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Boston, October 21, 1940

I certify that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated to be voted for in Suffolk County, November 5, and the form of all questions to be voted on at said election.

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

1940

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT
Vote for One

AIKEN and ORANGE, Socialist Labor Party
BABSON and MOORMAN, Prohibition
BROWDER and FORD, Communist Party
ROOSEVELT and WALLACE, Democratic
THOMAS and KREUGER, Socialist Party
WILKIE and McNARY, Republican

GOVERNOR. Vote for One

Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor Party.
Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist Party.
Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic.
Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist Party.
E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition.
Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Vote for One

Horace T. Cahill of Braintree, Republican.
Hugo DeGregory of Springfield, Communist Party.
Owen A. Gallagher of Boston, Democratic.
Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.
George L. McGlynn of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.
Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition.

SECRETARY. Vote for One

Frederic W. Cook of Somerville, Republican.
Katherine A. Foley of Lawrence, Democratic.
Thomas F. P. O'Dea of Boston, Communist Party.
Modestino Torra of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.
Peter Wartiainen, Jr., of Fitchburg, Socialist Party.

TREASURER. Vote for One.

John J. Donahue of Somerville, Democratic.
Henry Grossman of Worcester, Communist Party.
Thomas Hamilton of Lynn, Prohibition.
William E. Hurley of Boston, Republican.
Malcolm T. Rowe of Lynn, Socialist Labor Party.
Andrew Swenson of Greenfield, Socialist Party.

AUDITOR
Vote for One

Arthur R. Buckley of Boston, Communist Party.
Thomas J. Buckley of Boston, Democratic.
Charles H. Daniels of North Adams, Socialist Party.
Bernard G. Kelly of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.
Harry W. Kimball of Needham, Prohibition.
Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, Republican.

ATTORNEY GENERAL
Vote for One

James Henry Brennan of Boston, Democratic.
Robert T. Bushnell of Newton, Republican.
Joseph C. Figueiredo of New Bedford, Communist Party.
Austin H. Fitts of Natick, Prohibition.
Charles R. Hill of Brookline, Socialist Party.
Fred E. Oelcher of Peabody, Socialist Labor Party.

SENATOR IN CONGRESS
Vote for One

Philip Frankfeld of Boston, Communist Party.
Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor Party.
George Lyman Paine of Cambridge, Socialist Party.
Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican.
George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition.
David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Seventh District

Lawrence J. Connery of Lynn, Democratic.
Thaxter Eaton of Andover, Prohibition.
William Henry Haskell of Lynnfield, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Ninth District

Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge, Democratic.
Robert Luce of Waltham, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Tenth District

David M. Owens of Boston, Democratic.
George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Eleventh district

Thomas A. Flaherty of Boston, Democratic.
Benjamin J. Green of Boston, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One
Twelfth District

Henry J. Allen of Boston, Republican.
John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic.

COUNCILOR. Vote for One
Second District

Clayton L. Havey of Boston, Republican.
Louis Shindler of Boston, Democratic.

COUNCILOR. Vote for One
Third District

William E. Bennett, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.
Frank A. Brooks of Concord, Republican.

COUNCILOR. Vote for One.
Fourth District

Hugh Morrison Brown of Revere, Republican.
Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One
First Suffolk District

Walter Smith of Winthrop, Republican.
Bernard L. Sullivan of Chelsea, Democratic.

Senator. Vote for One
Second Suffolk District

Henry W. Austin, Jr., of Boston, Republican.
Robert L. Lee of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One
Third Suffolk District

Laurence Curtis of Boston, Democratic, Republican.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Fourth Suffolk District

Elliott Greenwood Jollimore of Boston, Republican.
Leo J. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Fifth Suffolk District

Chester A Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic
Malcolm L. Weymouth of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Sixth Suffolk District

David Martin Brackman of Boston, Democratic, Republican

SENATOR
Vote for One
Seventh Suffolk District

Harry Gulesian of Boston, Republican.
Joseph L. Murphy of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Middlesex and Suffolk District

Arthur W. Hollis of Newton, Republican.
Thomas Edmund Morahan of Newton, Democratic.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Norfolk and Suffolk District

Richard S. Bowers of Brookline, Republican.
Thodore F. Lyons of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
First Suffolk District

Enrico Cappucci of Boston, Democratic.
Susan K. Donovan of Boston, Democratic.
Bernard C. Gallo of Boston, Republican.
William P. Morse of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Second Suffolk District

Michael Leo Kinsella of Boston, Democratic.
James P. McDevitt of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Third Suffolk District

Edmund E. Capodilupo of Boston, Democratic.
James P. Garrigan of Boston, Republican.
George T. Lanigan of Boston, Democratic.
James I. Yoffa of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fourth Suffolk District

Perlie Dyar Chase of Boston, Republican.
John A. Cronin of Boston, Democratic.
Charles J. Innes of Boston, Republican.
Rita M. Moylan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fifth Suffolk District

John J. Connors of Boston, Democratic.
Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican
George A. Parker of Boston, Republican.
George L. Pasqua of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Sixth Suffolk District

John E. Flaherty of Boston, Democratic.
John E. Powers of Boston, Democratic.
William J. Wiederhold of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Seventh Suffolk District

Joseph Alecks of Boston, Independent.
Richard A. Kelly of Boston, Democratic.
Patrick J. McDonough of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Eighth Suffolk District

John F. Donahue of Boston, Republican.
Theodore A. Glynn, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Ninth Suffolk District

Laurence Banks of Boston, Republican.
Francis William Nyhan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Tenth Suffolk District

Paul B. Judge of Boston, Republican.
Vincent Mannering of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Eleventh Suffolk District

Thomas Francis McCready of Boston, Democratic.
Harold I. Sawyer of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Twelfth Suffolk District

Hyman J. Cohen of Boston, Republican.
Milton Cook of Boston, Democratic.
George Greene of Boston, Republican.
Harry Kalus of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Thirteenth Suffolk District

Thomas F. Coyne of Boston, Democratic.
William C. O'Brien of Boston, Republican.
Gerald F. Scally of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fourteenth Suffolk District

Charles Kaplan of Boston, Democratic.
Samuel Kofman of Boston, Independent.
Charles Miller of Boston, Democratic.
Wilfred S. Mirsky of Boston, Republican.
Abraham Spigel of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fifteenth Suffolk District

John Henry Carroll of Boston, Democratic.
Arthur B. Ellenwood of Boston, Republican.
George H. Mitchell, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Sixteenth Suffolk District

Philip McMorrow of Boston, Democratic.
Ernst L. Schultz of Boston, Republican.
Robert S. Tobin of Boston, Democratic.
Dorothy Worrell of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Seventeenth Suffolk District

Walter A. Bennett of Boston, Republicarf.
Thomas Emmet Martin of Boston, Republican.
Patrick Gilbert Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.
John E. Troy, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Eighteenth Suffolk District

Michael Paul Feeney of Boston, Democratic.
Abner Gay Messinger of Boston, Republican.
John T. Padden of Boston, Democratic.
Herbert G. White of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Nineteenth Suffolk District

F. Gardner Hopkins of Boston, Republican.
Paul J. McCarthy of Boston, Democratic.
Lawrence P. McHugh of Boston, Democratic.
Arthur W. Stedman of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Three
Twentieth Suffolk District

Edmond J. Donlan of Boston, Democratic.
Eric A. Nelson of Boston, Republican.
Donald G. Stone of Boston, Republican.

Local Classified

PUBLIC NOTICES (Continued)

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Seventh District

Lawrence J. Connery of Lynn, Democratic.
Thaxter Eaton of Andover, Prohibition.
William Henry Haskell of Lynnfield, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Ninth District

Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge, Democratic.
Robert Luce of Waltham, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Tenth District

David M. Owens of Boston, Democratic.
George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Eleventh district

Thomas A. Flaherty of Boston, Democratic.
Benjamin J. Green of Boston, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One
Twelfth District

Henry J. Allen of Boston, Republican.
John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic.

COUNCILOR. Vote for One
Second District

Clayton L. Havey of Boston, Republican.
Louis Shindler of Boston, Democratic.

COUNCILOR. Vote for One
Third District

William E. Bennett, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.
Frank A. Brooks of Concord, Republican.

COUNCILOR. Vote for One.
Fourth District

Hugh Morrison Brown of Revere, Republican.
Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One
First Suffolk District

Walter Smith of Winthrop, Republican.
Bernard L. Sullivan of Chelsea, Democratic.

Senator. Vote for One
Second Suffolk District

Henry W. Austin, Jr., of Boston, Republican.
Robert L. Lee of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One
Third Suffolk District

Laurence Curtis of Boston, Democratic, Republican.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Fourth Suffolk District

Elliott Greenwood Jollimore of Boston, Republican.
Leo J. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Fifth Suffolk District

Chester A Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic
Malcolm L. Weymouth of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Sixth Suffolk District

David Martin Brackman of Boston, Democratic, Republican

SENATOR
Vote for One
Seventh Suffolk District

Harry Gulesian of Boston, Republican.
Joseph L. Murphy of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Middlesex and Suffolk District

Arthur W. Hollis of Newton, Republican.
Thomas Edmund Morahan of Newton, Democratic.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Norfolk and Suffolk District

Richard S. Bowers of Brookline, Republican.
Thodore F. Lyons of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
First Suffolk District

Enrico Cappucci of Boston, Democratic.
Susan K. Donovan of Boston, Democratic.
Bernard C. Gallo of Boston, Republican.
William P. Morse of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Second Suffolk District

Michael Leo Kinsella of Boston, Democratic.
James P. McDevitt of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Third Suffolk District

Edmund E. Capodilupo of Boston, Democratic.
James P. Garrigan of Boston, Republican.
George T. Lanigan of Boston, Democratic.
James I. Yoffa of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fourth Suffolk District

Perlie Dyar Chase of Boston, Republican.
John A. Cronin of Boston, Democratic.
Charles J. Innes of Boston, Republican.
Rita M. Moylan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fifth Suffolk District

John J. Connors of Boston, Democratic.
Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican
George A. Parker of Boston, Republican.
George L. Pasqua of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Sixth Suffolk District

John E. Flaherty of Boston, Democratic.
John E. Powers of Boston, Democratic.
William J. Wiederhold of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Seventh Suffolk District

Joseph Alecks of Boston, Independent.
Richard A. Kelly of Boston, Democratic.
Patrick J. McDonough of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Eighth Suffolk District

John F. Donahue of Boston, Republican.
Theodore A. Glynn, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Ninth Suffolk District

Laurence Banks of Boston, Republican.
Francis William Nyhan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Tenth Suffolk District

Paul B. Judge of Boston, Republican.
Vincent Mannering of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Eleventh Suffolk District

Thomas Francis McCready of Boston, Democratic.
Harold I. Sawyer of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Twelfth Suffolk District

Hyman J. Cohen of Boston, Republican.
Milton Cook of Boston, Democratic.
George Greene of Boston, Republican.
Harry Kalus of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Thirteenth Suffolk District

Thomas F. Coyne of Boston, Democratic.
William C. O'Brien of Boston, Republican.
Gerald F. Scally of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fourteenth Suffolk District

Charles Kaplan of Boston, Democratic.
Samuel Kofman of Boston, Independent.
Charles Miller of Boston, Democratic.
Wilfred S. Mirsky of Boston, Republican.
Abraham Spigel of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fifteenth Suffolk District

John Henry Carroll of Boston, Democratic.
Arthur B. Ellenwood of Boston, Republican.
George H. Mitchell, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Sixteenth Suffolk District

Philip McMorrow of Boston, Democratic.
Ernst L. Schultz of Boston, Republican.
Robert S. Tobin of Boston, Democratic.
Dorothy Worrell of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Seventeenth Suffolk District

Walter A. Bennett of Boston, Republicarf.
Thomas Emmet Martin of Boston, Republican.
Patrick Gilbert Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.
John E. Troy, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Eighteenth Suffolk District

Michael Paul Feeney of Boston, Democratic.
Abner Gay Messinger of Boston, Republican.
John T. Padden of Boston, Democratic.
Herbert G. White of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Nineteenth Suffolk District

F. Gardner Hopkins of Boston, Republican.
Paul J. McCarthy of Boston, Democratic.
Lawrence P. McHugh of Boston, Democratic.
Arthur W. Stedman of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Three
Twentieth Suffolk District

Edmond J. Donlan of Boston, Democratic.
Eric A. Nelson of Boston, Republican.
Donald G. Stone of Boston, Republican.
William F. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.
J. Donald Sutherland of Boston, Republican.
James L. Vallely of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Twenty-First Suffolk District

Charles D. Driscoll of Boston, Democratic.
William F. Dwyer of Boston, Republican.
Louis Lobel of Boston, Republican.
James D. McNally of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Twenty-Second Suffolk District

Charles J. Artesani of Boston, Democratic.
Charles R. Chaplin of Boston, Republican.
Jeremiah D. W. Crowley of Boston, Democratic.
John Doherty of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN DISTRICT COURT
Vote for One
Twenty-Third Suffolk District

Clifton W. Clarke of Chelsea, Independent.
Joseph Margolis of Chelsea, Republican, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Twenty-Fourth Suffolk District

George A. Innes of Chelsea, Republican.
Edward A. McCarthy of Chelsea, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Twenty-Fifth Suffolk District

Peter J. Jordan of Revere, Democratic, Republican.
Joseph A. Laurano of Revere, Republican.
William H. J. Rowan of Revere, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Twenty-Sixth Suffolk District

Walter G. Baker of Winthrop, Square-Deal Principals, Democratic.
Roy W. Pigeon of Winthrop, Republican.

CLERK OF SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
Vote for One
Suffolk County

Charles S. O'Connor of Boston, Democratic.

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT (CIVIL BUSINESS). Vote for One
Suffolk County

George Demeter of Boston, Republican.
Thomas Dorgan of Boston, Democratic.

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT (CRIMINAL BUSINESS). Vote for One
Suffolk County

William Michael Prendible of Boston, Democratic.
Howard V. Redgate of Boston, Republican.

REGISTER OF DEEDS. Vote for One
Suffolk County

William T. A. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.

SHERIFF. Vote for One
Suffolk County
(To fill vacancy)

Frederick R. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

To obtain a full expression of opinion, voters should vote on all three of the following questions:—

(a) If a voter desires to permit the sale in this city (or town) of any and all alcoholic beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "YES" on all three questions.

(b) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages only to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on question one, "YES" on question two and "NO" on question three.

(c) If he desires to permit the sale herein of all alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on questions one and two and "YES" on question three.

(d) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold and in addition other alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on question one and "YES" on questions two and three.

(e) If he desires to prohibit the sale herein of any and all alcoholic beverages whether to be drunk on or off the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on all three questions.

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whisky, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)? YES NO

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)? YES NO

3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises? YES NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

"Shall an act passed by the general court in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, entitled 'An act providing for the holding of biennial municipal elections in the city of Revere in odd-numbered years instead of even-numbered years' be accepted?" YES NO

(In First Suffolk Senatorial District)
To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Senator from this district be instructed to vote for the establishment of a lottery to be conducted by the Commonwealth, which shall be known as the Old Age Assistance Sweepstakes, the net proceeds of which shall provide additional revenue for the Old Age Assistance Fund?" YES NO

(In Second Suffolk, Third Suffolk, Seventh Suffolk and Middlesex and Suffolk Senatorial Districts)
To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Senator from this district be instructed to vote for the establishment of a lottery to be conducted by the Commonwealth, the net proceeds of which shall provide additional revenue for the Old Age Assistance Fund?" YES NO

(In First Suffolk, Second Suffolk, Third Suffolk, Seventh Suffolk and Middlesex and Suffolk Senatorial Districts)
To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Senator from this district be instructed to vote for legislation providing for ten dollar weekly payments to each recipient of old age assistance?" YES NO

(In Twenty Fifth Suffolk Representative District)
To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY
"Shall the Representative from this District be instructed to vote for legislation to require the Commonwealth to match dollar for dollar, the twenty dollars a month, now available by the federal government, towards payment of a minimum of forty dollars a month, to recipients of old age assistance?" YES NO

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Enrich your home with flowers in beautiful autumn colors.
G. O. ANDERSON
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
242 High St., Medford Mystic 0600

BELMONT

Get More for Your Money Every Time at the
ROYAL FRUIT STORE
Always the finest quality, the greatest variety at the lowest possible prices!
451½ Common St., Belmont Sq.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Linehan
Haberdashers to Knowing Men
Clothiers to Knowing Men
COR. MAIN AND PLEASANT STS.

• Gifts for all occasions • Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired • Cash for your Old Gold • Beads restrung 50c up
Arthur W. Litt
JEWELER 26 West Street

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.
Watch Cherry & Webb's in October
A month of exciting Style Events on our four great fashion floors . . .
CHERRY & WEBB
MERRICK STREET

for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

SALE! Salem SHEETS
Made by Makers of Pequot Sheets
72x99—Regular Price $1.09 ..... 85c
81x99—Regular Price $1.19 ..... 95c
63x99—Regular Price 99c 75c
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42x38½ Pillow Cases—Reg. 29c 22c
Goddard Bros
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
Help the Community Fund Campaign
In their effort to raise $155.000

Come to Rogers'
3-Day Autumn Sale
Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
October 31 to November 2
T. W. ROGERS CO.
LYNN, MASS.

Wedding Gifts
Choice Gifts for the Bride
High Grade — Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Cor. Buffum Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Don't Miss
KOTZEN'S ANNIVERSARY SALE
Oct. 18 to Oct. 31st
Save 10 to 40%
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden
Open Thursday and Saturday Eves.

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

ZENITH RADIOS
$14.95
$1.00 weekly
RUDERMAN'S
66 High St. Medford — 42 Ferry St. Malden — 544 Main St. Melrose

SMART STETSON HATS
All Colors, All Sizes
All Shapes
$5.00
The apparel shop that's 'On the Square'
BAKER'S
440 Main Street — Malden, Mass.

Let us remodel, reline and repair your garments and furs.
JACKSON'S
TAILOR — FURRIER
Cleansers
85 PLEASANT ST. MAL. 0163 Est. 1892

PERRY'S RESTAURANT
GOOD FOOD IN PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS
Telephone Malden 1950
141 Pleasant Street
Open 7 A. M. Till Midnight

FOR COATS AND DRESSES
Gordon's WOMAN'S SHOP
Charge or Budget
183 Pleasant Street Malden

ROSE WESSELL, Prop.
FUR SHOP
Have your Furs Remodeled Now.
Prices Reasonable
54 Exchange St., Malden
Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat Eves.

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"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued.)

Melrose Florist Co.
Floral Designs and Flowers for Every Occasion. Tel. Mel. 1628
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NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

Hallowe'en Candies and Ice Cream
Hopkins
Our Own Make Chocolates and Caramels

CARMOTE PAINTS
Carmote Paint
Housewares
Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 6900 — 531 Main St.

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
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Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Monitor Advertised Products
510 MAIN STREET

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

ANNIVERSARY SALE
Oct. 25—26—28
20% Discount on All Purchases
PRIOR
"The Haberdasher"
517 MAIN STREET

A. C. Richards & Co., Inc.
UPHOLSTERERS
Furniture Made to Order and Repaired
MATTRESSES and REFINISHING
Old Glass and Antiques
393 Main Street — Tel. Melrose 1253

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward — BLU. 9200
426 Adams St. — East Milton

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Fuel Oil — *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
New Bedford, Mass.
Cold Weather Fashions
and Correct Accessories to wear with them

WING'S
for Home Furnishings of Good Taste, come to the "Friendly" Store in business for 66 years

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk — Buttermilk — Heavy Cream — Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Farlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schraffi's Candies

HEATING—SHEET METAL WORK
PLUMBING
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
REGISTERED MASTER PLUMBER
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burners
Res., Edgewood Lane, So. Dartmouth, Mass. Dial 3-2276
Shop, 199 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass. Dial 3-3167

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
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BUSH & CO., INC.
Est. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

Coal—Coke—Oil
Oil-O-Matic Burners
Coal Stokers
AKIN-DENISON CO.
206 UNION STREET

NEWBURYPORT

W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
"A fuel for every need"
COAL, COKE, FUEL OIL
FIREPLACE WOOD
Tel. 4 — 27 Water Street

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Centre Street New. No. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street — Bea. 2092

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. — Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Our mission is to Insure Complete Satisfaction for our customers
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN ST — NEW NO. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL · COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Use your time to better advantage. Send your laundry out.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 — Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon Oil Burners
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

FUR TRIMMED or UNTRIMMED COATS DRESSES
Norwood Women's Shop
631 Washington St. Tel. Norwood 0236

PITTSFIELD

Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop
Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

No-Mend Hosiery
In All the Newest Fall Shades
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

DUOFOLD
The 2-Layer Underwear
$3.95
Warm wool in outer layer.
Soft cotton inner layer.
BESSE-CLARKE
273 North at Summer

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch and Clock Repairing
26 Dunham St. — Dial 6996

Our 83rd Anniversary Sale
Ends Saturday
ENGLAND BROTHERS
Chenille Bed Spreads
$3.98 and $5.00 each
BATCHELDERS
83 East St. — Opp. Court House

HYATT GAS SERVICE
Pyrofax
Gas Ranges—Refrigerators
Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiators
Real Gas for Gasless Homes
164 Gale Ave. — Tel. 8131

Our White Rose Sale
of Canned Goods
Continues through Saturday
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued.)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street — Tel. 7396

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. — Tel. 2-1561

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Lighting and Power Supplies
"Budgit" Hoist
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Fluorescent Lighting Units
63 EAGLE STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Genuine Imported Belgian Kidskin Gloves
$3.00
Many Styles and Colors
REMICK'S

Last 2 Days of New England Days SALE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Granite 8100-8101
KARL'S
Auto Body Repair Co., Inc.
Specializing in Bodies and Fenders
Straightening Frames
Complete "Bear" Equipment. Upholstery
Complete Refinishing Department
KARL A. KARJALAINEN
23 GREENWOOD AV., WOLLASTON, MASS.

Red Cross Shoes, Children's Stride Rite Shoes
HEFFERNAN'S SHOE STORE
Alhambra Theatre Bldg.
Quincy, Mass.

High Grade and Inspected
USED CARS
Chrysler-Plymouth Dealer
E. E. WADSWORTH, Inc.
424 Adams Street, Milton — BLU. 0470

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Consult Our Style Expert
"Purchase your new fur coat on our friendly budget plan."
Quincy Fur Shop
GRA. 8570 — 1249 Hancock St.

OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS — CLEANERS
Pres. 5000

Curtains Made Beautiful!
We know how
UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET — GRANITE 6613

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock Street — Pre. 1-2-3-4

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street — Stoneham, Mass.

Contract Now for
NewEnglandCoke
with
W. BANCROFT & CO.
Phone Reading 1264

PERCY N. SWEETSER
New England Coke
Coal—Oil
Heat Regulator

SHARON

COAL-COKE
FUEL OIL
JOHN A.
Whittemore's Sons Inc.
269 LENOX ST. — HOWARD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES — CANTON SHARON NORWOOD

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

Stromberg-Carlson
SALES AND SERVICE
Ask for a Demonstration of Frequency Modulation Broadcasting
FULLER BROTHERS
39 Central St. — Tel. Foxboro 402

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Davis Square
Wall Paper & Paint Co.
Dealers in
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Glass and Putty
416-412 Highland Ave. — Som. 2636-7

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Diamonds — Silverware
Watches — Jewelry
S. E. NORDEN
Jeweler
Fine Watch Repairing
411 Highland Ave., Davis Sq. — Som. 1012

Star Market Co.
Keep the Family Happy!
SERVE STAR MARKET QUALITY MEATS
Always the most dependable quality at the lowest possible price.
401 Highland Avenue in Davis Square

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE — FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

W. F. COOK COAL CO., Inc.
Agents for
Colonial Anthracite
Copper's Coke Rock Hill
Domestic and Bituminous
We sell high-grade range and fuel oil.
PHONE 2-7117
West Springfield, Mass.

Electrical Appliances
Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles
Special Discount to Monitor Readers
Hood Tires and Other Makes
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street — Phone 2-6231

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

FELT-FABRIC-FUR HATS
—Made to Order—
With or Without your own material
Hats cleaned—remodelled
LaMODE Millinery Shop
1833 MAIN STREET

TAUNTON

Certified FUEL OIL DELIVERY *Service*
Telephone our nearest office:
Boston, Comm. 1600, Taunton 835, Brockton 299, Hyannis 156
Southern Mass. Oil Corporation

Ask us to show you
The PACE-SETTER
100% Pure Wool Suit
Made by Raleigh
$25 with 2 Trousers
SEELEY'S
52-54 Taunton Green, Taunton, Mass.

New Fashion Vibrations in Famous
PRINTZESS COATS
Come in soon and make one of these striking new fall fashions your own—at a price you can easily afford. Printzess fashions exclusive with
E. A. THOMAS CO.
"THE HOUSE OF COURTESY"
77-79 Main Street, Taunton, Mass.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

WAKEFIELD

Harvest Sales Days
Oct. 25th and 26th
A timely sale that will help your budget. Complete line of Ski Suits, Winter Underwear and Sleeping Garments for your entire family.
BOWSER & CO.
TEL. CRY. 1422 — WAKEFIELD

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal — Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

1940 Ford 2-Door, Radio and Heater $397
1939 Ford Coupe $447
1939 Fordor Mercury Sedan, Radio and Heater
COOMBS of MOTOR CO.
49 No. Beacon, WATERTOWN
MID. 7650 — OPEN EVES.

ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
Smart Furniture—Radios
Stoves—Easy Washers—Linoleum
Lamps—Gifts
Featuring All Nationally Advertised Lines
Now Two Complete Stores
At Watertown—70 Main Street
In Somerville—90 Broadway

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1939

WELLESLEY HILLS

Tel. Wellesley 1193
HALE'S
R. C. A. Victor—Capehart
Magnavox
Records—Phonographs
Expert Radio Service
T. D. HALE — 252 Washington Street

WEYMOUTH

Cold Weather Needs
Underwear—Hosiery—Snow Suits
DOROTHY ANN SPECIALTY SHOP
Weymouth Landing — Wey. 1103-M

WINTHROP

B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
Pharmacist
46 Woodside Avenue — OCE. 0860
Announcing our Great REXALL RADIO ONE-CENT SALE — Oct. 30-31-Nov. 1-2—Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.
Daily extra special values. More than 250 items at the price of one plus 1c.
An unusually good value in stationery—60c

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street — Dial 2-4667

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street — 3-7281

New Fall Showing
Slocum's Famous
MEN'S TIES
95c, comparable to $1.50 Ties
$1.35, comparable to $2 Ties
SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street—Second Floor

Personal Christmas Cards
with individual name
A 10% discount if ordered before Oct. 31
DAVIS & BANISTER, Inc.
24 Pearl Street

For the Party
HALLOWE'EN
Costume Suits, Masks, Pumpkins, Decorations and Noise Makers, Favors
SANDBERG'S
42 Mechanic St., Dial 24667

European Local Classified
(Continued)

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W.C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

European Local Classified
(Continued)

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SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; lovely views; peaceful; from 3 gns. Miss Clarke, Peverell, High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tuners, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, Personal Secretarial Service. Authors' Mss.; Duplicating; Private Tuition. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

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PORTABLE STRUCTURE SUITABLE FOR CHURCH SERVICES. Approx. area 1500 to 1800 square feet. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Barrows Street, West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

England

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"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....
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Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks
Silver and Cut Glass

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Est. 1870
568 MOSELEY ROAD 12.
Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 — DECORATOR

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Gervis Place — Tel. 7000
Also at
FOLKESTONE — BRIGHTON
HASTINGS — SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE — BOSCOMBE
WEYMOUTH

Reliance Laundry, Ltd.
PAISLEY ROAD
PHONE SOUTHBOURNE 106
TWICE A WEEK I pass your door

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Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
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High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen
THE QUADRANT — TEL. 512

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

Tarrants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD — PHONE 5000

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ANDERSON and McAULEY Ltd
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BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS · DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS · HOSIERY
LINGERIE · KNITWEAR & GOWNS

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE
(Continued)

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS
and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality — Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 — HOVE

BRISTOL

Woollen Piece Goods
including
LIBERTY FABRICS
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol — Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

Marsh's
WINTER OVERCOATS
Made on These Premises
86/92b Whiteladies Rd., Clifton, Bristol

LANNING & JUDD
20/22 STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
Winter Comforts
Electric and Gas Fires
Oil Heaters
Electric Cooking Utensils
Hot Water Bottles, Torches
Free Delivery — Phone 25753

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
Massingham
63 Queen's Road Bristol, 8.
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

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For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
62 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE
CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road, and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
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Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY. CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

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PHONE CAMBERLEY 1373 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle LCC LTD
CAMBRIDGE 4288
THE LEADING DRAPERS FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

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Charles E. Burgess
7 Mercery Lane and 58 Palace St.
Groceries—Provisions
of the Highest Standard

BEASLEYS
Dyers and Cleaners
Carpet Beaters
22-24 Stour Street — Tel. 2833
47 St. George's Place, 41a St. Peters Street

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RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane — Tel. 2295-6

CHELTENHAM

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street — Tel. 2733

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM
(Continued.)

BRUNNER'S
Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Tea
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

CROYDON PURLEY and District

PHONE CROYDON 4300
SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19 London Road, Croydon
And at 126 George Street Tel. 6666
And at 44 High Street Tel. 6678
We greatly appreciate your custom

For Better Value Order
OXCROFT KING OF COALS
from
T. S. and C. PARRY
Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists
6 Station Approach, & Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts
Readers of this paper receive special attention.

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Printers and Bookbinders
We specialize in
Library Repairs, Etc.
Telephone KINgston 0752
47 LONDON ROAD
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• Furniture and Furnishings.
• Removals and Warehousing.
• Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor.
• Estimates Free.
KINgston 1001

NORWICH

Robin Anderson
PARK LANE, NORWICH
Builder and Contractor
Plumber, Hot Water Fitter, Painter,
Glazier, Decorator
TEL. NORWICH 58

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett
and Reslaw Models

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic,
Redford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

JOHN DYERS
60 DEPARTMENTS OF FASHIONS, FURNISHING AND MAN'S SHOP
KINGS ROAD
Tel. SOUTHSEA 2323

REDHILL—Surrey

You Need a Good Laundry
THEN
Franco British
Station Square, Redhill
PHONE CRO. 1901

RICHMOND and District

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES you get them from the Hygienic Bakeries
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office & Works 84, North Rd., Richmond SURREY

Ladbroke 2070 Est. 1864
BURGESS LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road North Kensington London, W. 10

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

ENGLAND

RICHMOND and District
(Continued)

Repairs! Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Specialists
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND
Collected and Delivered. Tel. Richmond 1071

SALISBURY

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
1, CATHERINE STREET
TEL. SALISBURY 949

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FRENCH'S DAIRIES
26 and 156 LONDON ROAD
Modern, up-to-date premises with extensive plant for Refrigerating, etc.
CERTIFIED MILK
Produced at local farm
Personal attention
"Not a Company"
Agents for Nevills Bread

SUTTON COLDFIELD

7-HOUR CLEANERS
SUTTON'S
Quickest Cleaners
The Parade and Jacey Buildings
BIRMINGHAM ROAD
Sutton Coldfield SUT 2630

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HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

John Wainwright F.R.H.S.
Nurseryman, Florist and
High Class Fruiterer
30, High Street
36, Birmingham Road and
WYNDLEY NURSERIES
Tel. SUT.: 2052

SUTTON—Surrey

WOOTTEN BROS
have
Woollens—Millinery—Gloves—Dresses
Hosiery—Corsets and Lingerie
at
16, GROVE ROAD, SUTTON

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
For Winter Fashions and Furs
4a, 5, 6, STRAND, TORQUAY
Phone 4314

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery

PALK & SONS
43 Union Street, Torquay
Butchers & Poulterers
Noted for Sausages
Phone 2238

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Refrigeration Specialists
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
45 Fleet Street, Torquay Ph. 3403

Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites.
Kodak Specialities. Films Developed.
24 FLEET ST., TORQUAY PHONE 2934
Also at Paignton and St. Ives
This Special Perfume is also obtainable at leading stores throughout U. S. A.

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Printers . . . Stationers
15-16 GEORGE STREET, TORQUAY
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
TEL. 2481

Vauxhall
THE CAR SUPREME
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
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Daily Features Page

Lines About Thinkers

Queen Victoria
1819-1901

VICTORIA was Great Britain's most noble and beloved queen.
Her parents were the Duke of Kent and a German Princess.
As a child she loved dolls more than anything else.
As a girl she preferred history to any other studies.
She read much, chiefly books dealing with politics.
One day she came upon the royal genealogical table:
"I see that I am nearer the throne than I thought," she said.
"I understand now why they urge me to learn so much."
In May, 1837, Princess Victoria reached her majority.
A month later she was suddenly awakened at daybreak.
Two high personages were calling with an urgent message:
William IV had passed on and she was the Queen of England.
Destiny, not direct descent, was placing her on the throne.
That evening Victoria wrote in her precious diary:
"I AM QUEEN . . . I am very much inexperienced . . .
But few have more goodwill to do what is right than I."

* * *

Democracy was then growing rapidly throughout Europe.
Reigning monarchs were criticized as never before.
The Queen determined to make duty her chief life-concern.
Up at six, she started the day by reading her Bible.
After breakfast she worked at her desk until lunch-time.
In the early afternoon she usually went out for a drive.
Interviews and addresses filled the rest of her day.
AT TWENTY-ONE Victoria married the man of her choice.
He was her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.
The royal wedding was celebrated with great magnificence.
After three days in Windsor the couple returned to London
Both were ready to enter their busy life for the State.
The task of governing had become increasingly difficult.
Poverty and bad trade were undermining Great Britain.
Machinery and steam had taken the place of the laborer.

* * *

THEN ALBERT passed on and Victoria carried on alone.
The following years were great years in English history.
Eminent statesmen and writers promoted important reforms.
Education began to penetrate into all ranks of society.
The idea of citizenship gradually took root and blossomed.
A new social class—the Middle Class—came into being.
Telephone, telegraph, railway slowly proved indispensable.
Canada, Australia, and the African colonies rapidly developed
Eventually an Atlantic cable connected the two worlds.
Victoria identified herself with most of these improvements.
Year in and year out an immense correspondence arrived.
Year in and year out she was at her desk answering letters
Parliament conferred on her the title of Empress of India.

* * *

THE QUEEN'S first Jubilee was joyously celebrated in London.
With her the crown had become the symbol of Imperial Unity.
She drove forth escorted by a glittering galaxy of Kings.
Delegates from all the Dominions followed behind Her Majesty.
At Westminister the pageant halted to render thanks to God.
In 1897 Queen Victoria had reigned sixty years.
Her Diamond Jubilee was marked by world-wide demonstration.
At the age of eighty-one she passed on as keen as ever.
Her desk was still littered with papers, her pen waiting.
History has called the 19th century the "Victorian Era."
Victoria's virtues live on in the heart of the nations.

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Did You Ever Wonder

How the Term "Indian Summer" Originated?

C. W., of New York City, writes asking about the origin of the term "Indian Summer." The term refers to a period of dry, mild weather, accompanied by a hazy atmosphere, which occurs in the late autumn in the northern sections of the United States. The actual time of its occurrence varies for different regions but Indian summer commonly occurs late in October or in the forepart of November.

The term is generally simply traced to the fact that such mild fall periods were originally noticed by the early settlers while the country still was overrun with Indians. Some writers, however, offer more explicit suggestions as to its possible origin.

One writer points out that when the Pilgrims landed in New England, they, of course, knew nothing of what sort of climate they were to expect. When October brought snow flurries they quite reasonably concluded, "Now we shall have winter." Friendly Indians, however, assured the settlers that summer would come again before winter. Mild, dry days came as predicted, and the colonists properly concluded, "This is the Indian's summer."

Freeman writes, "This charming season is called Indian Summer, a name which is derived from the natives, who believe that it is caused by a wind, which comes immediately from the court of their great and benevolent god Cautantowwit, or the southwestern god."

Doddridge has a more war-like explanation for the origin of the term. He states, "This was the Indian summer, because it afforded the Indians another opportunity of visiting the settlements with their destructive warfare."

The term originated in America, but it is now heard also in England. It corresponds to St. Luke's summer (beginning with St. Luke's day, the 18th of October) or of St. Martin's summer (beginning with St. Martin's day, the 11th of November).—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Anecdote

Paying Guests

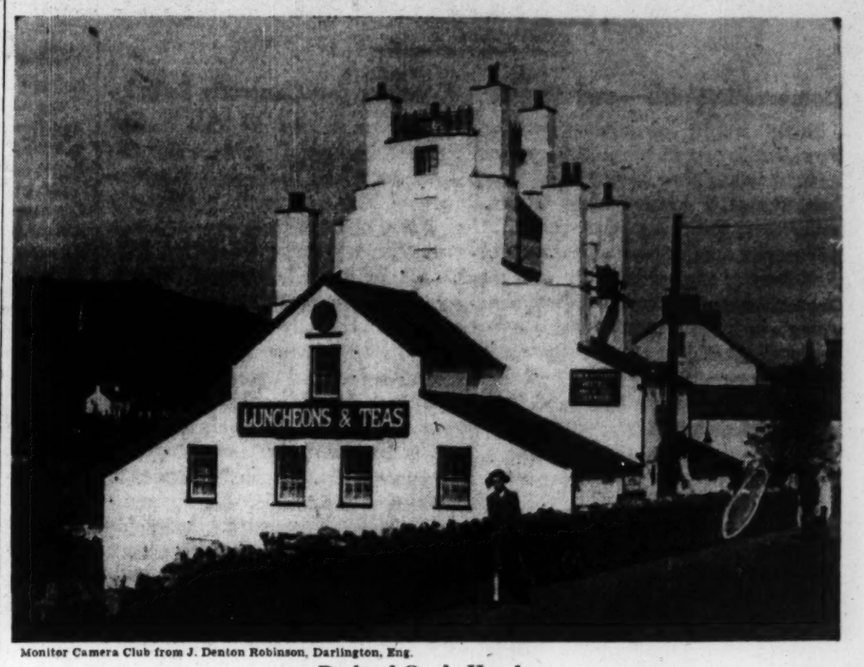
Thomas A. Edison was showing a party of friends over his beautiful summer residence, equipped with many labor-saving devices. One exception, however, was a turnstile so stiff that it required considerable strength to force a passage.

One by one his guests pushed through. At length one of them ventured to say, "Mr. Edison, why do you have everything so perfect except this awful turnstile?

"Ah!" replied the host, his eyes twinkling. "Everyone who pushes the turnstile around pumps several gallons of water into the tank on my roof."

Under Nazi Influence

Germany claims 107,000,000 people "under German administration."



Monitor Camera Club from J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, Eng.

Pack of Cards Hotel

This remarkable structure at Combe Martin, Devon, was built on the idea of a pack of cards. There is a window for every card in the pack, a floor for each suit, and a doorway for each denomination. It was built in the 17th century by a local squire named George Ley.

Daily Quotation

A MAN who is turning out careless, imperfect work, is turning out a careless, imperfect character for himself. He is touching deceit every moment; and this unseen thing rises up from his work like a subtle essence and enters and poisons his soul.—HENRY DRUMMOND.

In Lighter Vein

Helping With the Homework

Junior: "Dad, what's the plural of 'whim'?"

Dad: "Women."

Frankly Speaking

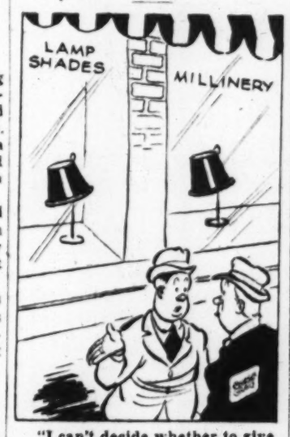
Teacher: "And where is the dot over the 'i'?"

Small Boy: "Please, teacher, it's still in the pencil."—Answers.

A Twig

"Bragson talks a great deal about his family tree."

"Yes, a family tree is much like other trees; the smallest twigs do the most rustling."—Advance.



"I can't decide whether to give her something to wear or something for the house."

Campaign Talk

Candidate: "I want to assure you, fellow citizens, that I have constantly labored in your behalf to the best of my ability."

Heckler: "We know it. That's why we want an abler one."—Pathfinder.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Gothic Version

One is inclined to associate the Goths chiefly with the famed "Gothic" architecture to which they gave their name, but they also have their place in the history of our Bible's development. Christianity reached them at a comparatively early date, because when Ulfilas, who was later to become their Bishop, was born about 310 A. D., his parents were already Christians. It is to this Bishop Ulfilas that a complete translation of the Bible, known to scholars as the Gothic Version, is attributed. It seems that his rendering of the Old Testament was not based directly upon the Hebrew, but rather on its Greek translation, the Septuagint; though in translating the New Testament he evidently worked from the original Greek. When we realize that he apparently had to invent his own alphabet, we can realize something of the magnitude of his task. The best extant manuscript of the Gothic Version, now preserved at Upsala in Sweden, is inscribed on purple vellum with gold and silver letters.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Today's "Nightingale"

(Maritime Baptist)

A little story has been told of an unnamed nurse who was working with her unit at Dunkirk. She was with the last men on the beaches, waiting to be carried across sea to safety. Her patients demanded all her attention and she had worked nearly 38 hours. The search party called to her that there was just a chance of squeezing one more passenger into their boat and they wanted her to go. "Here is your passenger," she said, pointing to one of her patients; "I am waiting until the last boat goes"—and she waited. We wish the Ministry of Information would tell us her name. It ought to be written in glorious lines, such as Tennyson could have penned, so that children yet unborn might know the kind of women who made England great.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: We don't know who'll win the election. We only know the celluloid button interests can't lose.

Kansas City Star: Speaking of bottlenecks, no one has thought up a way of getting ketchup out of the container by a method other than the old one of spanking the bottle.

Buffalo Evening News: Another who feels that he must be the forgotten man is the one who has never been asked for his views about anything in a public opinion poll.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Booh!*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Sharp Retort Leaves Him Flat*

By THE HAGERS

MADAME DUCKSKI'S TRAIN WAS DUE; I HOPED TO GET AN INTERVIEW.
AS SHE STEPPED BRISKLY OFF THE CAR, I TIMIDLY APPROACHED THIS "STAR."
"WILL YOU SING 'MADAME BUTTERFLY'? IT'S DRAKEVILLE'S FAVORITE ROLE," SAID I.
HER MANAGER'S RETORT WAS SHARP: "SIR, MADAME DUCKSKI PLAYS THE HARP!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Democratic Faith—and Works

Noble words, courageous words, President Roosevelt spoke in his radio address to the New York Herald Tribune Forum. The hearts of Americans everywhere must respond to such faith in America as Mr. Roosevelt expressed. And there is need of faith. In tackling the problems which confront them, the American people require the confidence the President so well expressed in the "unconquerable vitality of democracy." Even more they need that larger faith described by Lincoln:

> Let us have faith that right is might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.

That may sound to some like a platitude. But we are glad the President quoted it. For in approaching their election, in facing the challenge of totalitarianism, the American people have been given no simpler, sounder guide. It includes not only prayerful, essential faith, but works—"to do our duty."

Mr. Roosevelt also spoke of works, of the "tradition of unusual enterprise, of adventurousness, of courage" which is an American heritage. He recalled that Americans had been willing to "undergo all conceivable perils, all conceivable hardships to achieve the better life." He declared they are animated by this same spirit today.

We believe that on the whole Americans are still backing democratic faith with works. The upsurge of patriotism in recent months has found expression in real sacrifices, in conscription and in a dynamic defense program. Yet America will be stronger if it recognizes that the pioneer spirit is not what it used to be, that even democracy has become too much like mobocracy, that national morale is seriously threatened by grab-bag government in which the people are taught that self-government is merely voting yourself a living.

Certainly Americans will be making a grave mistake if in any sense of bravado they center their attention on the excitements of war and fail to give urgent and effective attention to dangers within. Too many democracies have fallen or come into desperate straits through complacent continuance of the same selfish divisions and the same failure to solve basic economic problems which are only too visible in the United States today.

Unemployment and willingness to be unemployed, the tendency to rely on government and on a single leader, the Tammanization of the Federal Government, the decay of representative government through the Executive's control of funds, lack of courage to meet current expenses with taxes, the playing of politics with defense, the mistaken sense of democracy which applies it to corrupt city machines and such pretenses as the "draft" at the Chicago convention — such failures really to keep alive the spirit of American democracy and to follow through with the works which crown faith have to be seen and overcome if free government is to be preserved.

They Deserve Our Help

Making the conscript's year in camp purposeful and profitable to himself, not merely to his country's fighting forces, might well be a national objective. The reasons are almost obvious. A study prepared by the National Foundation for American Youth and made public by Gene Tunney, its chairman, includes a number of constructive suggestions.

Unless the draftees eventually are drawn into the army for long service, including battlefield experience, it is not likely that conscription will result —as the Foundation seems to fear—in either a new "bonus army" or widespread unemployment, such as followed the World War. The Conscription Act provides for re-employment of draftees after training periods. It would be well, however, with the Army and civilian agencies co-operating, to increase the educational and vocational programs so that every man "can look back upon his service as a year of progress and advantage instead of sacrifice," in Mr. Tunney's words.

Gene Tunney was in the service himself, and, moreover, he is acquainted with the value of learning and the difficulties of self-education. The study of the Foundation recommends courses in citizenship. Even the Nazis realized the value of this by taking recruits about to historical places in the Fatherland. If conscripts gain only a year of vocational or classical training it will be helpful. Certainly the country should do something more for the boys who are being put into uniform than pay them a dollar a day.

Contests for Contest's Sake?

One may or may not have noticed that the National Contesters Association recently held its fourth annual convention. The dictionary intelligently says that a contester is one who contests. President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie are contesters, but it would be surprising to learn that they are members of a National Contesters Association.

In this organization the objective of a contester is to compose the last line of an incomplete limerick, state in not more than twenty-five words his or her reason for admiring some purchaseable commodity, discover hidden names in a series of pictures, or win otherwise a prize in cash, commodity, or honorable mention. Although such competition may seem individualistic to the uninitiated, contesters have their own magazines and twenty or more instruction books telling them how to do it.

Statistically such contests are said to have expanded from a total of $50,000 in prizes in 1910 to $54,000,000 in 1939.

If all bean-jar contesters belonged to the National Contesters Association its endorsement would be valued by political parties. Actual membership, however, is some 500 contesters of exceptional achievement in finishing limericks, finding hidden names, composing testimonials in not more than twenty-five words, and solving propounded puzzles.

These hold that by analytical study of past contests a contester is well on the way to winning the next. A contester is mentioned who in three years has won 732 prizes with a total value of $8,000. That, one thinks, must be hard for the average contester to believe; but there are always more contests to enter. Nor is it altogether the will-o'-the-wisp of a prize, big or little. Habitual contesters, by witness of their letters to one another in their favorite magazine, just like to contest.

Continuous Defeat?

The defeat of France is not over. Reports on the meeting of Reichsführer Hitler and Marshal Petain indicate that this defeat will be continuous and increasingly ignominious, as the Nazi plan against Britain may require.

Official secrecy clothes the meeting. But that France has been "persuaded"—by threats—to co-operate more closely with the German war machine seems certain. Apparently both the men of Vichy and the Nazis recognize that it would be highly dangerous to their schemes to attempt to lead the French people openly to war against Britain now. But if, as some dispatches state, the French are to permit German use of their bases while France protects them against the British, the Vichy regime will be at war with Britain in all but name.

The possibility of Vichy's thus giving important aid to the Nazis is sufficient to have caused Pan-American leaders to prepare to take action with regard to France's possessions in the Western Hemisphere. What further aid Germany may be squeezing out of the Vichy group can only be guessed. It could include French warships still in existence, and French planes. In return the Nazis appear to be making gestures of reciprocity; permitting the French a passage to Bordeaux and moving the line of occupation back nearer to Paris.

Whether such gestures will divert the French people's attention from the further encroachment by the Nazis on French prerogatives is a question. Herr Hitler, with the aid of M. Laval, seems to be directing French foreign policy now. Evidently an elaborate groundwork for a new attack on the British Empire is being laid. It may be carried out in fields as far apart as Syria: to threaten Palestine and the Suez Canal —and Dakar: to menace another British trade route. A German move into West Africa, however, will be of more than passing interest to the United States and its Latin-American collaborators in hemisphere defense.

With Bourbon-like disregard for new values, the Nazis seem to regard Spain as a possible offset to United States influence in Latin America. And there are reports to the effect that Herr Hitler has been making presents to Spain at France's expense, as in Morocco.

The picture is necessarily blurred, by diplomatic complications and by secrecy. But one feature of it stands out in pathetic clarity: all that the Vichy regime can do for France now is to lead it from defeat to defeat. France still lives under an armistice, with a peace treaty yet to be "earned." But by how many more capitulations to Nazi violence, only the French people will decide.

Our Readers Say—

"More Than One Emergency"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor's editorial, "More Than One Emergency," arouses in me a strong desire to state bluntly *the* emergency which confronts us.

Let us cast back over the years and note the immense moral power of the Presidency. Under Teddy Roosevelt this Nation was blatantly patriotic. Under Woodrow Wilson it became pacifist and hesitant. Under Calvin Coolidge it was thrifty and frugal.

Under F. D. Roosevelt—what? Tammany methods in the Government, hand-outs, Federal aid, lavish spending, the "great humanitarian heart" which bleeds for the ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed. But always in return power, power and more power! In short, the ugly business of buying and selling liberty. That, and that alone, is the one critical emergency which confronts us.

Incredible as it seems, the masses rush to barter their liberty. They fall over themselves to do so! They will never give up the little keys to the U. S. Treasury which Roosevelt, the modern Pandora, has released to them. The spectacle is so revolting that it is perhaps no wonder that you hesitate to speak plainly of it.

A certain American statesman once said: "The man who sells his liberty for a little safety is thereafter entitled to neither liberty nor safety." He might well have added—and that is exactly what he will get.

The current bid price for liberty is a WPA job or the promise of a pittance at sixty-five; but the repurchase price of liberty once sold is one's life blood and the sacrifice of his family and home.

The man who today offers to sell his liberty didn't earn it; it was bequeathed him by the men of Valley Forge and Gettysburg. It is superfluous to say that in parting with it he is a coward and a traitor. Yet, if that be his status, what of the politician who solicited him?

Unless the American people awaken, the battle of America is indeed lost and money spent for "defense" a monstrous folly.

Wollaston, Mass. ARTHUR A. TUTTLE

Pete's Politics

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Pete—his name is something else, but we'll call him that. Pete is a Chinese waiter in a Chicago Chinatown restaurant—unpretentious, but noted for its good food. Pete himself is a food artist. He's regarded with affection by customers who go there regularly. Pete in turn beams at them, sure that they are his good friends.

Pete hasn't mastered the English language, but he's an American citizen, has pretty clear ideas on what democracy is.

One day a group of "Americans" went into Pete's restaurant after listening to Mr. Willkie on his Chicago speech-making tour. The talk, as Pete came to the table to take their orders, was all about the Presidential campaign.

Pete was asked a question. His black eyes sparkled like jet in a face crinkled with smiles. Then his face sobered with earnestness, as he tried to tell his ideas on the coming election. The words tumbled over each other and many weren't understood, until at the end Pete said, with staccato distinctness:

"You give a President t'ree terms—then four terms—then mebbe five terms—then—what? A KING!"

Yes sir. Pete knows something about democracy. And he values it. M. G.

Chicago

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Enemies of Democracy

A Necessary "Fifth Front"?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Statesmen and politicians at the National nominating conventions of the political parties of the United States of America mentioned four fronts along which we should take preparedness action; viz., the militaristic front; the economic; the industrial, and the executive or managerial. Only one speaker alluded to moral or spiritual values.

This last, or "fifth front," is a necessary element in any preparedness program that could even hope to be complete, at this date in the world's history.

Inasmuch as it was the "fifth column" that honeycombed and weakened one democracy after another in Europe, so that they virtually fell from their own confusion; and inasmuch as it is the "fifth front" of moral fiber and spiritual vitality of the British Commonwealth of Nations, which is the only element that can overcome this "fifth column," and is now gradually gaining ascendancy in the European war: in view of these evident facts, this phase of preparedness should be recognized in the United States of America at this time, while we initiate our preparedness program.

This should be given a place and directed and provided for, as of equal value with the other four fronts, which all admit are in need of attention.

There are thousands, yes millions, of normal and sincere people all over the United States of America who feel deeply that it is not necessary to give this world back to "chaos and old night"; to misery and carnal combat. The thinking and efforts of these millions of worthy citizens constitute a "fifth front," which is an army of such colossal power and invincibility as to turn back in withered confusion any show of foreign invasion.

This "fifth front" of morat and spiritual power should be crystallized into a form that would help to guide and direct the national policy of the United States.

A physically strong man or woman who is trustworthy, disciplined, kind and just, is an individual whose very presence and being repel attack. That person is not menaced with "invaders," but a physically strong man knowing no control but the heated madness of his own desire, is a problem child with a machine gun: a miserable menace! Just so nations (individuals en masse) need moral and spiritual controls.

American citizens have grown flabby with ease and wishful thinking. We can nicely use discipline and a few "work outs," but to let the preparedness program now taking form follow a purely material and mechanical course of action is neither necessary nor wise, and is definitely outdated.

We have witnessed how Europeans have for years culled the best of each generation and pushed it out to shoot and kill and destroy the same element of the neighbor nation. The logical result is a residue of pitiful, milling masses and super-brutal overlords who think they can gain desirable ends by killing the other fellows' little ones—brave men, those!

Who would cull out the best of his flocks and destroy them, or the best of the seed of his fields and ruthlessly consume it! Yet without this "fifth front" of sanity and direction, that is what any militaristic system amounts to. We can turn this tide in the Americas, and, the efforts of those who want to do so should be considered. Your efforts are not mocked. The misery that menaces Europe need not "come nigh thy dwelling."

St. Paul, Minn. M. EMERSON OMACK

New Dealism

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is the nomination of one man for three terms of the New Deal proof that the principle of the New Deal has not been sold to another leader? Is there not another man in these United States who is sufficiently sold on the principle of the New Deal to be its leader? A. HILER

Los Angeles

Down the Middle of the Road

The Independence of Editors

By Erwin D. Canham

Two editors of the Chattanooga Times, Julian Harris, the executive editor, and Hunt Clement, his second-in-command, have recently been given leaves of absence until after the Presidential elections. They could not bring themselves to write editorials and guide policy in accordance with their newspaper's owners' views. The Chattanooga Times is owned by the New York Times, and for the first time since its establishment, is supporting the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

It is unusual for newspaper editors to be given this sort of leave of absence, and, it represents in some ways a cheerful note. That the Chattanooga Times is anticipating the return of its editors right after the election is a token of the sort of unity for which we all must work at that time.

Editor and Publisher, the newspaper trade journal, has just analyzed the Times situation. It begins with the premise that a newspaper's owners have the free right to determine its policies. That premise is today undeniable, though it reveals and emphasizes something of a change from the days when the editor was supreme in the policy field—if such days ever really existed on a great scale. There have been, no doubt, editors of such individual eminence that they dictated to publishers, but not very many of them. When a publisher took things seriously enough to express his views firmly, he has almost always controlled his property's policies. But the fact is thereby emphasized that the average newspaper is just that—a property—and not necessarily some kind of free organ of opinion responsible to certain standards and ideals rather than to individuals.

The Times leaves of absence are certainly much better than other familiar alternatives. Generally there are three such courses: Some editors take the "good soldier" viewpoint and carry out a policy with full sincerity even though disagreeing; some editors unfortunately accept a policy on the surface and work against it covertly; some editors feel called upon to resign rather than carry out a policy in which they do not believe.

* * *

There appear today to be not over twelve major newspapers in the United States supporting Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy. In a recent issue the New Republic lists thirteen such papers, but almost before the list was printed, it had been reduced at least to twelve. Of these, one is newly founded, one is very weak, one is published by members of the Roosevelt family, and five of the rest are in the two cities of Atlanta and New York. Probably never before has there been such a disparity of newspaper support in a Presidential election.

Almost as large a majority of newspapers as are opposing President Roosevelt's re-election are actively supporting his foreign policy. And a substantial group of them have backed much in his domestic program—except the third term.

The New Dealers are diligently seeking to capitalize on newspaper opposition. They realize that a certain public mistrust of newspapers has grown up, for various reasons, not all of which are the fault of the press. Where this hostility between President Roosevelt and the newspaper institution as now constituted will lead is a large and grave question, especially if he is re-elected. One eminent Washington correspondent, in a recent address, professed to see serious and imminent dangers of government control of the press. Certainly publishers who have fought the President might expect a continuation of the struggle.

* * *

There is perhaps a lesson applying to today's national situation to be learned from the half-century or more of battling between certain city machines and the local newspapers. Great and prosperous journals have flourished and now flourish in cities where their political influence in terms of votes could hardly be said to exist. Indeed, some of the wealthiest single American newspapers have long been voices crying in a municipal wilderness.

In most cases, on the other hand, the machines left the papers alone and did not seek to harm them. But when local bosses have tried to cripple the press by ordinances or actions of an overt and restrictive character, newspapers have made their fight for free press—and have won. The greatest recent battle was in New Orleans, where Huey P. Long stifled every independent form of political action or expression save the press. The newspapers finally destroyed his machine. Which should be a warning to any Washington Administration seeking to control the newspapers.

The Wide Horizon

But the News Comes Through

By John Evans

Associated Press Chief of Foreign Service

Paris, once the news crossroads of Europe, is today its most isolated spot.

News comes from German-occupied France as it does from every spot in the world, but usually it takes five days for a dispatch to come to the United States from the old French capital, as compared with five minutes before the war. Couriers must carry news from Paris to Berlin by train, plane, or auto.

Knowledge of what happens in various countries comes to Associated Press newspapers almost as freely as ever, but war brought changes in gathering news and especially in transmitting it.

Censorship of some sort exists in nearly all European countries. In England it is thorough and often severe. In France it is light. In Germany and Italy there is a censorship of responsibility, which means that a correspondent is free to send anything he wishes, telephoning it out of the country, but he is answerable to the Government for any breach of impartiality or violation of military secrecy. News from Italy is limited in quantity because officials refrain from discussion of many things. Correspondents in Germany may discuss almost anything with anyone. Some newspapermen whose dispatches were considered hostile by Germany have been asked to leave.

* * *

Censorship blacks out some facts, but not enough to prevent newspaper readers from knowing the essential truth. Military movements are obscured, but the public generally learns of them almost as soon as do opposing armies.

Dislocation of normal facilities and the nature of events more than ever require reporters to get their news by going to the scene. That is because there is so much less of routine reporting of political, industrial, and personal news.

When the war began, September 1, 1939, British censors walked suddenly into telephone, cable, and wireless offices. A whole system of centralizing news in London for rapid and co-ordinated forwarding to New York simply vanished.

Before the war, Associated Press bureaus from Moscow to Lisbon telephoned much of the news to London where it went on an American cable, operated by Associated Press men in the London office, and was received in the AP's New York office without passing through the customary cable terminal relays.

British censors put this system out of action by cutting all normal communications with the European Continent. Immediately London was isolated, Associated Press bureaus in Moscow, Berlin, Rome, Paris, and elsewhere began sending all news directly to New York.

Alternate routes were tested with duplicate dispatches to determine comparative speeds. Amsterdam, Bern, and Copenhagen in neutral Holland, Switzerland, and Denmark quickly proved to be good centralizing and relay points.

* * *

When the Germans took Holland and Denmark they caused Amsterdam and Copenhagen to be abandoned as relays because free communication with other countries no longer were allowed.

For six months Bern has been a forwarding office for much of the Associated Press news from the Balkans, Berlin, and Rome.

Stockholm remains a center for Scandinavian and Baltic news. To it go the scanty reports from Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, now absorbed by Soviet Russia.

Foreign news-gathering organizations, such as Reuter's in the British Empire, Havas in unoccupied France, DNB (Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro) in Germany, Stefani in Italy, and others, function. But their news naturally deals largely with war from the national point of view.

Honest as many of the foreign organizations' reports may be they show a patriotic self-restraint that makes accounts of other than war conditions rather thin.

These foreign organizations still are useful as they always have been in distributing Government announcements, texts of important documents, speeches and the like.

The Associated Press and other United States organizations and correspondents, however, get their own news more than ever before. Particularly must they be vigilant to go promptly to the scene of war events so they may describe impartially and with interesting, colorful details the occurrences which official communiqués relate later and drably, if at all.

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